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PRESIDENT'S REPORT

LE RAPPORT DE LA PRESIDENTE

As I write this the CCA/ACC Board has just completed its first President's Council meeting at Nottawasaga Inn in Ontario. At this meeting all provincial presidents and all CCA/ACC Committee Chairmen discussed the affairs of CCA/ACC for two days. Many exciting plans are underway and we hope that CCA/ACC will have a positive impact on each and every camp in our association in the next year.

As the summer season is finally here, and we turn to our major work of the year, I hope that the summer is successful and happy for you.

Janet Adamson,
President.

Pendant que j'écris ce rapport, le conseil de l'ACC vient de terminer la première réunion du conseil des présidents au "Nottawasaga Inn" en Ontario. A cette réunion tous les présidents provinciaux et tous les présidents des comités ACC ont discuté pendant deux jours les affaires de l'ACC. Il y a beaucoup de projets et nous espérons que l'ACC aura un effet positif pendant l'année prochaine sur chaque camp qui fait partie de notre association.

Comme l'été est enfin arrivé, et nous tournous vers notre travail majeur de l'an, j'espère que l'été sera heureux et couronné de succès pour vous.

Janet Adamson
Présidente

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IN THIS ISSUE

FIFTY YEARS of Canadian Camping — a half century of growth and service. In this issue the Canadian Camping Magazine looks to the past for re-identification of our roots and re-assurance of our path. Articles include canoe trips in Algonquin Parks, counsellor preparation and staff training. There is an interview of Adele Ebbs concerning the work and legacy of Taylor Statten. The International Camping Congress is featured. News from across the nation, program ideas and plans for regular features start the ball rolling for another 50 years of great Canadian Camping.

DANS CETTE LIVRAISON

CINQUANTE ANS de de camping canadien — un demi-siècle de développement et de service. Dans cette livraison le Canadian Camping Magazine se souvient du passé pour retrouver nos origines et pour ressurer notre chemin. Il y a des articles au sujet des voyages à canot à "Algonquin Park", de la préparation des conseillers et de la formation du personnel. Il y a une interview avec Adèle Ebbs concernant le travail et le legs de Taylor Statten. Le congrès du camping international est représenté. Pour faire démarrer encore cinquante ans forts de Camping Canadien, il y a des nouvelles de tout le pays, des idées de programmation, et des plans pour les articles reguliers.

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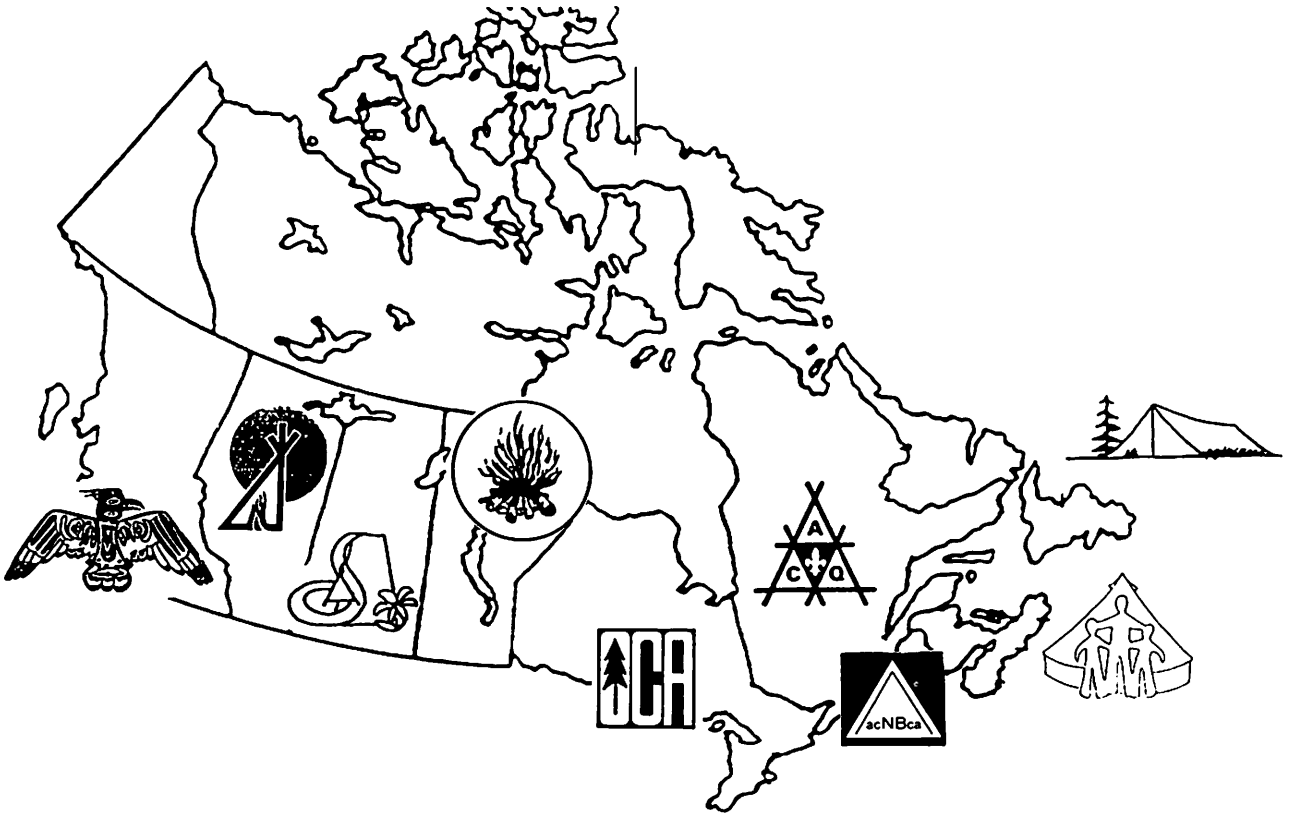
CAMPING: From Coast To Coast
D'une Côte A L'Autre



REPORT FROM IAN FOWLER
ATLANTIC REGION VICE-PRESIDENT

by Ian Fowler — Atlantic Region Vice-President

The three provincial camping associations comprising the Atlantic Region all have new faces at the helm following recent annual meetings. For specific news of activities in these three provinces, check the individual reports below.

Although Prince Edward Island does not have a provincial camping association at this time, efforts are continuing to establish such an organization, or to have their camps affiliate with N.B.C.A. or C.A.N.S. Perhaps my next column will have more concrete information on this subject.

Even though all the Atlantic Associations are enjoying positive experiences, the highlight of the year is yet to come as the Canadian Camping Association in conjunction with N.B.C.A. will be hosting a Regional Conference, October 3 - 5 in Moncton. To add to the spice of the Regional Conference, Michael Brandwein, from Chicago, has been secured as the weekend's keynote speaker. Having already inspired many Canadian camping leaders, it is expected the same will hold true for his journey east.

Certainly the camping movement is becoming stronger in Atlantic Canada through the continued efforts of each provincial association, allowing for each camper who attends summer camp to have an enjoyable experience.

D'après Ian Fowler
Vice président de la région de l'Atlantique

Depuis les dernières réunions annuelles, les trois associations provinciales de plein air de la région de l'Atlantique ont vu de nouvelles figures prendre position à la tête de leurs conseils.

Bien que l'Ile du Prince Edouard n'a pas d'association à l'heure actuelle, les efforts se poursuivent pour changer cette lacune; soit par l'établissement d'une telle association ou soit par l'affiliation de la province avec l'une des associations provinciales voisines, A.C.N.B. (N.B.C.A.) ou A.C.N.E. (C.A.N.S.). Peut-être aurai-je l'opportunité d'écrire la conclusion concrète dans ma prochaine colonne.

Bien que toutes les associations de l'Atlantique jouissent d'agréables expériences, le clou de l'année est encore à venir: l'association canadienne de plein air avec l'aide de l'A.C.N.B. sera l'hôte de la Conférence Régionale le 3 - 5 octobre à Moncton. Michael Brandwein de Chicago a été engagé pour donner le discours-programme. Il a déjà inspiré plusieurs des moniteurs du plein air Canadien et l'on peut compter sur le même dynamisme à l'occasion de cette conférence.

Il est certain que l'intérêt pour le plein air grandi de plus en plus dans la région de l'Atlantique avec l'incroyable effort promulgué par chacune des associations provinciales. Un tel improuvement va permettre une expérience des plus agréable pour chacun des enfants assistant à un camp d'été.

NEWFOUNDLAND

From the east coast the news is good for a revitalized if somewhat far flung association in Newfoundland and Labrador. In Newfoundland, Frank O'Connor from Memorial University, has assumed the President's position and is supported by an able group of new and veteran directors. Throughout the winter months, the N.L.C.A. has been busy, holding a one day winter workshop, along with several informational evenings in conjunction with their monthly board meetings. Recently, upwards of seventy camping people participated in their Spring Conference. A trip to Washington D.C. is in the plans for some members of the Association next year.

NOVA SCOTIA

After providing many years of leadership to the Camping Association of Nova Scotia, George Matthews recently stepped down from the President's chair, to assume the role of Past President. Throughout the past year C.A.N.S. has been busy taking a look at its internal structure and association objectives. This resulted in numerous executive meetings leading to the association's annual meeting held on April 26 in Truro.

An inspired group of thirty camping personalities was present to share their views on how important C.A.N.S. was to their camp. Kelly Byrne, the director at Camp Big Cove, operated by the Halifax Y.M.C.A., was elected president and is looking forward to future challenges.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There are some personnel changes on the Board of Directors. With Glenn Barned's move to Victoria Gillian Young takes his place to strengthen an already strong and enthusiastic executive. The New Brunswick information pamphlet is ready for distribution. It gets full marks as a class act serving french speaking and english speaking parents equally well in an easy and attractive format. The Resource Catalogue Directory is in its final stages of preparation.

In New Brunswick, Dan Soucy has taken over the helm of N.B.C.A. and is continuing to move the association in a forward motion. During the winter months, the Association held a winter workshop with Bill March, leader of the Canadian Everest Expedition as guest instructor and a workshop on programming for camp committee members, at which Wayne Perkins from Alberta was the keynote speaker. The association recently held its first provincial camping day with positive response being received around the province.

NOUVEAU BRUNSWICK

Au Nouveau Brunswick, Dan Soucy assume la position de président de l'A.C.N.B. et du fait, continue de guider l'avancement de l'association. Durant l'hiver, l'association a tenu une session hivernale avec la participation de Bill March, chef de l'expedition de l'Everst Canadien, comme moniteur invité. Cette session fut aussi accompagnée par une autre sur la programmation pour les membres des comités des différents camps à laquelle Wayne Perkins de l'Alberta a donné le discours programme. Récemment, l'association a vu sa première tentative pour une journée au plein air reçue très positivement dans la province.

Quebéc

Dans le cadre du programme d'accréditation, quatre consultants visiteront prés de soixante (60) camps de vacances. Ce programme exige que les camps accrédités soient visités tous les deux ans. Les camps de vacances qui ont connu des changements majeurs au cours de l'année (le changement de directeur, par exemple) sont également visités.

L'A.C.Q. demeure aux services des directeurs des camps et du public pour toutes questions relatives au milieu des camps de vacances.

La rencontre estivale des directeurs de camp aura lieu cette année au Camp Trois-Saumons au début du mois d'août. A cette occasion, les membres souligneront à nouveau le vingt-cinquième anniversaire de l'Association des Camps du Québec. Le regroupement des responsables des camps des communautés anglophone et francophone avait lieu notamment en janvier 1961.

The Quebec Camping Association reports and acknowledges the great support of many energetic and committed members. One major project now in members' hands is the new parents guide and directory.

This summer, within the context of the accreditation program, four consultants visit almost sixty camps. This program requires that accredited camps be visited every two years. The camps that have had major changes during the year (change of director, for example), are visited as well.

The QCA remains available for service to camp directors and to the public for all questions relating to camps throughout the summer.

This year the summer meeting of camp directors will take place at Camp Trois-Saumons at the beginning of August. At this time, the members will again celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Quebec Camping Association. The reorganization of the directors of the French and English speaking camping community took place primarily in January of 1961.

ONTARIO

The annual Conference has been modified somewhat. Its format includes specialized streams on the Thursday of the three day event. At the Annual Meeting in April several new faces stepped forward into committee chairs: Liz Greenway, Skip Connett—Vice Presidents, Bob Smith—Treasurer, Catherine Ross—Newsletter, John Jorgenson—Archives, Diane Blair—Conference, Don Bocking—Education, Lisa Wilson—Membership, Mike Southam—Public Relations. Upcoming events include the Counsellor Conference (very successful with over 800 participants—Ed), a Nurse's Conference and a Special Skills Weekend addressing canoeing, environmental programming and outtripping.

REPORT FROM JAN JAMES, WESTERN REGION VICE PRESIDENT OF C.C.A./A.C.C.

by Jan James — Vice President of C.C.A./A.C.C.

All the camps in the West are looking forward to the summer! The economic situation is posing a challenge to Camp Directors as they attempt to recruit campers — creative camp recruiting is the key!

In March —

Alberta welcomed new A.C.A. President, Bob Sperling, while April saw Saskatchewan saying "hello" to new S.C.A. President, Penny Wingert. Best wishes go out to Bob and Penny as they begin their responsibilities.

Several Spring camping conferences and Workshops have been successfully completed. Alberta is looking forward to 2 counsellor training events in June.

Expo '86 is underway, and several British Columbia Church camps are being represented at the Faith Pavillion. Visitors to that Pavillion are receiving literature from those individual members.

I am off for 10 days in June to visit on behalf of C.C.A./ A.C.C. Three days in Fort Smith and ten days in Yellowknife should prove to be exciting. July sees me home in Alberta doing camp visitations, and then it is off to Australia in August.

Happy camping, everyone!

MANITOBA

The new standards package is now being completed and will go into effect this summer for those camps seeking to be re-accredited this year.

It is a pleasure to be able to pass on good views as well. The hard work of the Sunshine Fund is paying off. The goal is $100,000, targeted for the subsidy of underprivileged children to camp. The provincial lottery is also providing valuable support to the M.C.A.

SASKATCHEWAN

A spring workshop in early May was one of several projects on the go. New Board members have been and are being recruited. For more information contact Penny Wingert. Grants have been approved for several projects this year, one of which is the new directory. Funding is being sought for the 1987 International Camping Congress in Washington D.C.

ALBERTA

Alberta, too, has altered the format of its Annual Conference and it reports great success this year. Currently, the A.C.A. and C.C.I. (Christian Camping International) are meeting to coordinate their various programs and services.

The Association is also addressing the 1987 Health Act scheduled for implementation on August 1. It is trying to assess the Act's impact on all of its members.

Look for Albertans in Washington next year because a provincial grant has been obtained for the purpose of getting some Western Canadian representation there.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Newfoundland is not the only province which experiences isolation problems. Time and distances affect us all and in B.C. they have generated some interest in a 1988 international camping event between the BCCA and the Evergreen Section of the American Camping Association.

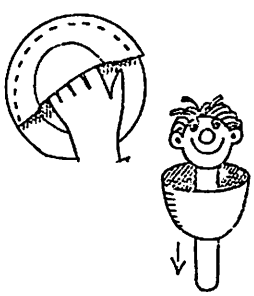
CAMP CRAFTS

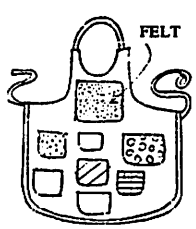
by Brenda McFarlane — Eastern Region Editor

Why do we use Crafts at Camp? As a rainy day activity . . . a time filler . . . a relaxer . . . to make something to take home . . . to accomplish a new skill. Whatever the reason, we should choose a craft with a purpose geared to a particular age level. With children we all know that creativity holds no bounds. We as leaders must be enthusiastic and sell our ideas to the children — work together, learn together and much satisfaction will be gained.

You may find a child who dislikes doing things with his hands. Do not force a child against his wishes but strive to find the reason for his reluctance. Perhaps it is lack of confidence or a desire for perfection, which should never be our ultimate goal. Try a teamwork project that could help this child overcome a hurdle. Working in a group is far less threatening than having to produce something on your own.

Puppetry can be a fun activity at camp — especially for the ages of 7 - 10 where imaginations run wild. From the simplest of puppets like the paper plate puppet to the one made from a styrofoam cup, craft stick and cardboard head with yarn hair, to the most elaborate string puppets, little children will delight in doing their show for the other campers.





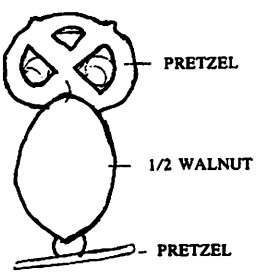
This story apron with its many pockets, could unfold a dramatic story should the need arise. Especially helpful when working with very young children.

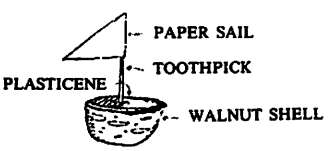
Camp crafts do not have to be elaborate or expensive. It has been my experience that some of the best loved crafts were made from pine cones and walnut shells, rocks and other outdoor natural items.

One of the most rewarding things about working with children is just to listen to them — when I hear the expressions "neato" or "decent man", I know that my crafts have been a success! I have captured their imagination and they, my heart!

PAPER WEIGHT — Steam used postage stamps off letters and allow them to dry. Then glue them to a rock to completely cover. Once the glue is dry, coat them with a spray shellac and you have an original paper weight for Dad's office.

WALNUT SHELL SAILBOATS — As simple as this picture would indicate and always fun to see how well they sail.





OWL — Round pretzel for head, eyes will fill the holes, half cherries for beak and feet, walnut body and a long pretzel makes the perch. Glue onto felt or burlap and what youngster doesn't like an owl.

EYE GLASS LENS — Save lenses from old eyeglasses. Trace the shape of the lens on a greeting card or attractive gift wrap. Apply glue to back of lens and press onto cut paper with design showing through lens. Using household cement, fasten a pin to the back and wear it proudly.

PINEAPPLE — half a walnut plus half a small pinecone painted green for the top!

CCA/ACC PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL MEETING

A General Session

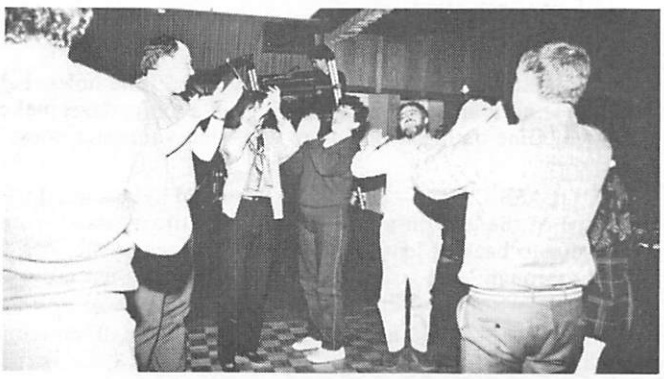
Nottawasaga Inn May 1 - 4, 1986

Susan Cousineau (Fitness Canada) reports as Skip Connett (Treasurer) and Jan James (V.P.) listen.

Glenn Barned (National Conference and Workshop), Ian Fowler (V.P.), Jack Pearse (Fund Raising) and Dan Soucy (New Brunswick) listen as well.

Ken Willis (V.P.) stands in to advise a small group session. Frank O'Connor (Newfoundland/Labrador) takes notes as Kelley Byrne (Nova Scotia) and Jack Way (British Columbia) look on.

Janet Adamson (Pres.) makes a comment on financial policy to (L-R) Frank O'Connor (Nfld./Lab.), Kelley Byrne (N.S.), Dan Soucy (N.B.), Grant Blatts (Man.), Collette Pouliot-Marier (Que.) and Nancy Barker (Publications).



A small group committee discussing recreation.

Flight Training.

Committee Notes/Les Notes Des Comités

Archives Committee

The role of the one man Archives Committee is to preserve a record of camping for all future generations. This can be accomplished by having each provincial association send its minutes, notices, programs, etc. to the Archivist at the camping collection at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario.

National Conference and Workshop Committee

The CCA Action Plan directs this committee to run a National Conference every two years as well as travelling workshops of a national nature in the same frequency.

Because of the time required to plan, promote and produce an effective and dynamic conference the National Conference has been scheduled for 1989. The character and style of this conference is still taking shape and we are recruiting members and a chairperson for this exciting project. If you are interested in investing in the 1989 National Conference then contact the CCA Office.

In the meantime the 2nd International Camping Congress in Washington D.C. effectively replaces the 1987 conference plans. Dave Sands is co-ordinating the CCA contribution with ACA. Look for more details on the Congress in this issue.

A second sub committee is addressing a "travelling workshop" for 1988. The concept of a travelling workshop allows the sub committee to set up a specific workshop design dealing with specific matters and repeat it as often as necessary across the country reducing participant travel costs and time commitment.

A third project is in the works—one which is a very exciting and worthwhile opportunity. This workshop, held in conjunction with the New Brunswick Camping Association fall conference will be conducted in Moncton from October 1 — October 5. The workshop takes double aim at the new Camp Director's Curriculum and at a Management Board Training Session. Fitness Canada has agreed to grant the funds necessary to bring one delegate from each province at no cost.

This opportunity to inject your association with energy and stimulus should not be missed. Anyone who is a current member of their provincial camping association and who is prepared to act on the information of the workshop when they return home is encouraged to attend. The selection criteria for delegates (subsidized and non-subsidized) and a description of the workshop is being sent to each province.

The conference of NBCA is a bonus for workshop participants, especially in the light of its featured presenter — Michael Brandwein. Michael is an internationally renowned leadership and educational training consultant. He presents, with a dynamic and convincing presence, essential components of effective camp leadership. When you blend a professional speaker, a professional entertainer, a professional educator, a professional lawyer and a professional actor, you get a professional camp counsellor named Michael Brandwein.

As you can see there will be enormous amounts of information, material and skills that will be shared with delegates in the fall.

Count yourself in and count your association in on the process of workshop — conference — growth.

There are great things coming up and they are designed for you. Step forward, get involved and brighten the future!

French Language Committee

In 1985, a project attracted our attention — the publication of a list of the French language camps outside of Quebec. The publication was possible thanks to the collaboration of The Council of French Life in America. Twenty-four camps are included in the first edition and we hope to add all French language camps within two years. Your contribution is required, then, to help us identify the camps not included in the list. It is possible to obtain a copy of the list (a limited number are available) from our Provincial Association or from the office of the National Secretary of the CCA.

Having been president of this Commission for less than one year, I would like to have representatives from different parts of Canada as members of the Commission. We presently have a contact in New Brunswick. If there are directors of French Language camps from Ontario and from another province (Western or Central Canada) interested in being part of the Commission, I would like to know so that we could develop some linguistic policies. In addition, we could circulate and share skills and knowledge in French for the benefit of all of our fellow francophones.

Gérard Bachand
President

Commission des Camps d'Expression française

Un projet a retenu notre attention 1985, soit la publication d'un repertoire des camps francophones hors Québec. Publication rendue possible grâce à la collaboration du Conseil de la Vie française en Amérique. Vingt-quatre camps figurent dans la première édition et nous espérons rejoindre tous les camps d'ici deux ans. Votre collaboration est donc requise pour nous aider à identifier les camps ne figurant pas au repertoire. Il est possible de vous procurer un exemplaire (en nombre limité) auprès de notre Association Provinciale, ou au secrétariat national de l'ACC/CCA.

Etant président de cette commission depuis moins d'un an j'aimerais avoir de représentants des différentes parties du Canada comme membre de la Commission. Nous avons présentement un contact au Nouveau-Brunswick. S'il y avait des directeurs de camps d'expression française de l'Ontario et d'une autre province de l'Ouest ou du Centre du Canada intéressés à faire partie de la Commission j'aimerais le savoir afin que nous puissions élaborer certaines politiques linguistiques et pour faire circuler et partager les compétences existants en français au profit de tous nos compères francophones.

Gérard Bachand
Président

Fitness Canada and CCA

Fitness Canada is hosting a four day conference on Fitness from June 8th to June 11th. Two hundred delegates from various facets of the fitness community will attend the summit in order to assess the fitness needs of the country now and in the future and to establish the future policy direction of physical fitness programs.

Diane Blair (from Camp Gay Venture) will represent the CCA in Ottawa during the summit. She will be trying to interpret the new definitions for fitness in terms of the CCA. With Canada's increased emphasis on lifestyle and positive attitudes toward physical activity Diane can present the camping cause as a natural choice.

The impact of policy decisions at this level can be profound and we hope that Diane will be able to report of positive new directions for the shared objectives of Fitness Canada and CCA.

Between The Covers

Every learning disabled child should have the opportunity to attend summer camp. As with all children, these young people have the same basic needs . . . to have fun and to be loved. The list goes on, there is no mystery to it since many of us have worked with these types of individuals without ever realizing it.

Doreen Kronick has prepared three convenient booklet guides for parents and camp directors. They are informative and brief. One is for camp directors of specialized camps. A second is a camp director's guide on integration and a third is for parents of learning disabled children.

The two camp directors' guides cover the considerations and responsibilities needed to screen learning disabled children for their camp and what is needed to work with them. For a specialized camp, experienced staff and the ratio of them to campers is important. Precamp training, then, is geared specifically towards the learning disabled child.

For the director of a "regular" camp the question of integrating learning disabled campers can be determined by evaluating your camp program and asking the right questions. Kronick's guide defines learning disabilities and then answers the common questions.

The parent's guide help the parents decide whether or not their child should attend a specialized camp or a camp that integrates these children into their program. Once this is decided, choosing the right camp for any child follows a similar route. Eventually, many of the same questions apply . . . Is my child ready for camp? . . . For how long should my child attend? . . . and how will I pay for camp?

Once the parent has decided on a few potential camps, a parent-director interview and child-director orientation session would help. Kronick gives guidelines to both the parent and camp director on potential questions and expectations.

Doreen Kronick a écrit trois guides utiles pour les parents des enfants avec les problèmes d'apprentissage, pour les directurs de camps qui considèrent l'intégration de ces enfants et pour les directeurs des camps spécializés.

Don't miss these informative guides!

Camp Directors' Guide on Integration CACALD/ACETA, 50 p., 1984 (members $2.90, non-members $3.45)

Guide for Directors of Specialized Camps CACALD/ACETA, 38 p., 1984. (members $3.30, non-members $$3.95)

Parents' Guide to Camping CACALD/ACETA, 24 p., 1984. (members price $3.30, non-members price $3.95)

New Additions to CCA Catalogue

De Nouvelles Augmentations du Catalogue ACC

Nastawgan Betelgeuse Books, 231 pp., 1985 (hard cover)

The Canadian North by Canoe and Snowshoe. A collection of Historical Essays. Edited by Bruce W. Hodgins and Margaret Hobbs $29.95 ($35.95)

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"SOME THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY"

What a misfortune it would be . . . if we could only work happily with those who saw things as we do.

— Jane Erskine Stuart

Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there.

— Will Rogers

To feel you have done what should be done raises you in your own eyes.

— Eugene Delacroix

Nobody is sicker than a counsellor who is sick on a day off.

— Ray Bowers

You gotta do unto others as you would have others do unto you. And with thoughts like that running through your head, there's nothing good that you can't do.

from the song
"Talk About Peace"
by Joe Lawrence Hampson

"Where Have All The Flowers Gone?"

Do you remember Peter, Paul and Mary? Who, over 35 — or is it 40, could forget them? The youngsters — those under 35, or is it 40 — certainly know the legacy — "Puff the Magic Dragon", "Where Have All the Flowers Gone", "Kisses Sweeter than Wine". Many of these wonderful songs of the folk era are sung around our campfires.

But wait! These people are old! Old people don't sing folk songs! Peter and Paul are going bald, and is that gray I see in the hair which they still have? Glasses? Mary, her figure bordering on the matronly, has lost the bloom of youth. What has happened?

Reeling with the shock of seeing these aging idols of my university days, I closed my eyes. Only the music — miraculously the years disappeared; it had the same magic, the same intensity, it wove the same magic spell as it did all those years ago when my world was young.

"But," I hear you cry, "What has this to do with camping. This magazine doesn't carry T.V. program reviews."

It is good to cast our minds back now and then — back to those days known somewhat cynically as "the good old days," — the days when life was simpler. Our predecessors didn't have to worry about drugs, or complicated government forms, or medical examinations for foreign staff, or how to weave campers away from a life centered around television, computers and video games. They didn't have to worry about coping with children from single parent families or deal with the inner hurt at seeing the change in an old camper whose parents had divorced over the winter, leaving her hanging in a world of divided loyalties. Yes, times have changed, the problems which campers have to cope with in their growing up has changed. The world has aged, and so have our campers in that the innocence of childhood is being denied them by the course of society. They are so much more aware.

But wait! Close your eyes — travel back to your own "singing wilderness" — do you hear it! Laughter, songs, voices calling out in joy, white sails dancing on the lake, canoes softly slipping towards a cruising loon. The magic is still there. The magic of childhood has almost, but not quite, been stolen away from these children. It is we who can see the aging of the world who have the capacity not only to see, but to recreate the magic that we know is there, there within those children. We know this, but it is so easy to say, "the children come from a different world and we must adapt." Adapt, yes, but how? It is too easy to fall into the trap of just "modernizing" our camps — more movies, more equipment, take out the tents, build the cabins, put in electricity, running water, more, more, more.

We all recognize that children are still children, as they have been through the ages. Undoubtedly the culture shock which a child experiences in coming to camp is greater than it was in the past. Even our staff members find this, more than we did as young counsellors. Herein lies the challenge — we must work with our staff members to make

them aware of the depths of our philosophy and deal with the specific problems which arise because of this change of lifestyle.

What is this I hear? A song about San Salvadore tucked between the old favorites? It's new. It's not Peter, Paul and Mary. Listen, there is a message; wait, they are getting a standing ovation for that one song, the audience is identifying with the message. The audience loves the old, but they appreciate the new because it has a valid message. It was sung in the tradition of Pete Seeger's protest songs. The performance was enhanced by this and other new songs. The inclusion of new songs kept their performance alive — they weren't just old fogies trotting out the tried and true for old time's sake. Camps can't just trot out all the old ideas for old time's sake; we must recognize the need for new zest, but not by sacrificing the old — the things that our campers, and our parents, and we ourselves treasure. There must be a valid blend.

The magic — we must hold on to the magic of the simple life — the life which epitomizes not only the escape from the city but the growth of awareness of the world around us and the people with whom we live. This simple life is good, it's worthwhile. We must keep up with progress realizing the change in the background of our campers, BUT, we must remember the old magic and pass it on and not allow ourselves to be blown over by the wind of change. A tree bends in the wind, but held by its roots it sways gently and remains strong.

Where Have All the Flowers Gone? Hopefully, they are in our "singing wilderness" to be enjoyed spiritually by our campers and to be taken home so that they might have flowers in December.

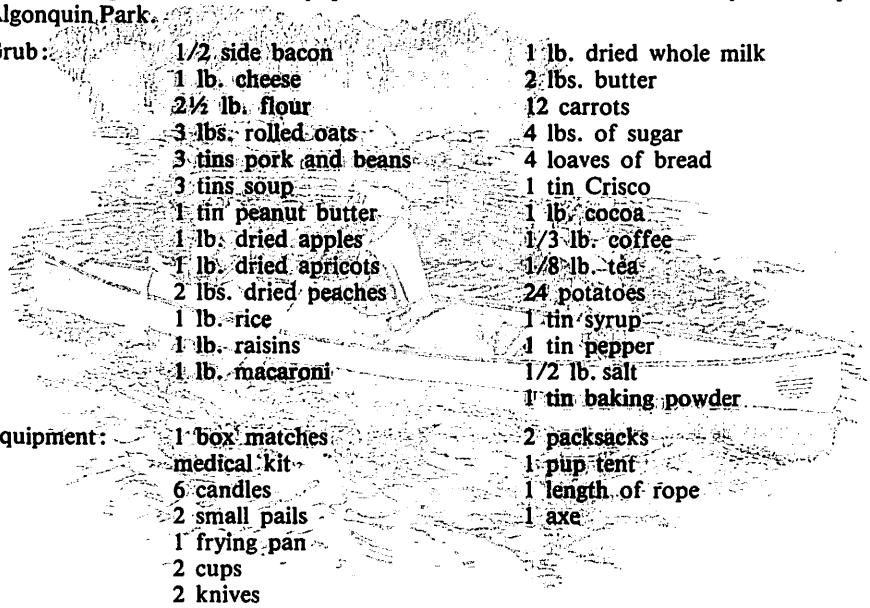
Madelene Allen
Camp Ouareau

Les chanteurs de chansons folkloriques Peter, Paul et Mary ont récemment fait une tournée à la télévision. Bien qu'ils (et aussi l'auteur) aient vieilli depuis le début populaire de leurs carrières, leur message musical est toujours applicable à nos vies. Le message que les camps donnent aux jeunes reste aussi pour la plupart inchangé. Les chanteurs de chansons folkloriques ont offert des pensées courantes dans leurs nouvelles chansons. Dans la même façon, les camps doivent fusionner leurs deux messages, en combinant les racines fortes avec les pointes et les branches qui poussent.

Canoe Tripping — In The 1920's

Adele Ebbs

Inflation is a word that is heard every day and it is a very important thing in the business of camping. In 1926, Herbert B. Bell, an experienced canoe-trip leader, made the following list of food and equipment for two men to take on a ten-day canoe trip in Algonquin Park.



Grub:	1/2 side bacon	1 lb. dried whole milk
	1 lb. cheese	2 lbs. butter
	2½ lb. flour	12 carrots
	3 lbs. rolled oats	4 lbs. of sugar
	3 tins pork and beans	4 loaves of bread
	3 tins soup	1 tin Crisco
	1 tin peanut butter	1 lb. cocoa
	1 lb. dried apples	1/3 lb. coffee
	1 lb. dried apricots	1/8 lb. tea
	2 lbs. dried peaches	24 potatoes
	1 lb. rice	1 tin syrup
	1 lb. raisins	1 tin pepper
	1 lb. macaroni	1/2 lb. salt
		1 tin baking powder
Equipment:	1 box matches	2 packsacks
	medical kit	1 pup tent
	6 candles	1 length of rope
	2 small pails	1 axe
	1 frying pan	
	2 cups	
	2 knives	
	3 plates	
	3 bowls	
	2 quarts	
	2 dessert spoons	
	1 teaspoon	

Food	$11.18
Equipment	$ 6.60
Canoe (rental)	$ 8.00
Total	$25.78

(approximately $1.25 per person per day)

Have a nice summer!

Cross Canada Water Relay Planned

The purpose of the Cross-Canada Relay is to promote recreational canoeing while paddling in an event which draws attention to a regional or local issue that affects our waterways.

The events are as diversified as our country and its people. Listed here are some of the happenings; as spring break-up approaches, more details will be available.

EASTERN CANADA (Duncan Ford-Director)

The water bottle will be dipped in the Atlantic during ceremonies which Federal Minister of the Environment, Tom McMillan, will be invited to attend. Rendezvous at connecting points will be established between the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The paddlers will have the packet in Quebec by late June.

CENTRAL CANADA (Daniel Gauvreau-Director)

The packet (containing a water bottle with water from each area, a list of participating paddlers and an item indigenous to the region) will be passed from Quebec paddlers to Ontario paddlers in Ottawa.

WESTERN CANADA (Betty Donaldson-Co-ordinator and Director)

Each Western Province will organize a paddling event but direct contact between paddlers may not be possible at all border points. The Manitoba Recreational Canoeing Association is in contact with the Naturalists Association, Manitoba Camping Association, Manitoba Outdoor Educational Association, with plans to hold a summer-time event. Saskatchewan will organize a June trip on the Sturgeon River Weir that emphasizes the contrasts between that historic route as it was during fur trade days and today. A diary from the 1800's will be updated. Alberta is planning a North to South trip that will include school children and that will draw attention to proposed river rerouting. British Columbia has two brigades planned: the Northern one honors Alexander MacKenzie, the Southern one goes from Hope to the (Vancouver) Harbour and is a part of Expo. Each British Columbia Zone is competing for the Dirty Water Award — the winner will publicize the dirtiest paddling water in their area.

The Yukon claims to be "on top of it all" with the best water in Canada and would like to meet B.C. paddlers at the border. In the N.W.T., the Slave River Paddle is a race on the August long-weekend and marathoners are invited to try the White Water if they have sufficient skills.

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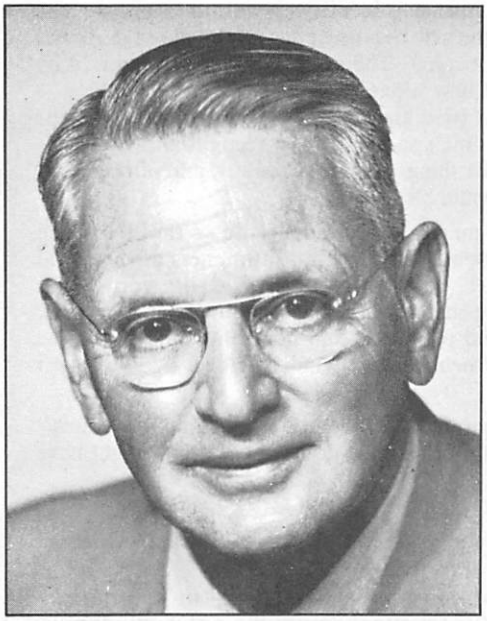
PERSONALITY PROFILE — Le Profil De Personnalite

Taylor Statten

50 years ago, Taylor Statten of the Taylor Statten Camps — Ahmek and Wapomeo — was the Founder and first President of the Canadian Camping Association. Three years previously, he had Founded and was the first President of the Ontario Camping Association. He is the only Canadian to have been President of the American Camping Association. **CANADIAN CAMPING MAGAZINE** conducted this Personality Profile with Taylor Statten's daughter, Adele Ebbs, a Past President of the Ontario Camping Association, Archives Chairman for the C.C.A. and O.C.A. and a long-time director of Camp Wapomeo.



Taylor Statten

Il y a cinquante ans, Taylor Statten des camps Taylor Statten — Ahmek et Wapomeo — était le fondateur et le premier président de l'association des camps du Canada. Trois ans auparavant, il avait fondé l'association des camps de l'Ontario et il en était le premier président. Il est le seul Canadien d'avoir été le président de l'association des camps de l'Amerique. **Canadian Camping Magazine** a dirigé le profil de personnalité avec la fille de Taylor Statten, Adèle Ebbs, une ancienne présidente de l'association des camps de l'Ontario, présidente des archives pour l'A.C.C. et pour l'A.C.O. et directrice de Camp Wapomeo depuis longtemps.

INTERVIEW WITH ADELE EBBS

CANADIAN CAMPING:

Adele, it seems so logical that, in the first profile we are doing for the Canadian Camping Magazine in our 50th year, we have selected your father, Taylor Statten, as our Personality Profile because he was the founder and the first President of the Canadian Camping Association. What were early happenings that led your father into a career in camping?

ADELE EBBS:

Well, it was because he was in boys' work, head of the boys' club of the Central YMCA and, therefore, became Director of Camp Couchiching which was up near Orillia. He was full-time boys' work man, in charge of the Camp, and they had a large Camp in those days and some very eminent people went.

CC: Prior to that, his early education . . . he was born . . .

AE: He was born in Erindale in 1882, just out toward Cooksville, west of Toronto, practically part of Toronto now. It was called Springfield originally and that's where his grandparents, both sets of grandparents, lived. They came up from Pennsylvania. Dad attended Streetsville High School but didn't ever graduate from high school . . . I don't think. As a result of that, all his life he was craving more knowledge. He used to go back to the University and take courses from time to time. He was always interested in learning and interested in reading.

CC: So, after High School, he began working for the YMCA which takes us to Camp Couchiching.

AE: Yes, I think so, because he worked in the Post Office when he first came into Toronto and then quickly got into the YMCA.

CC: You talked about Camp Couchiching — the first Camp he directed.

AE: Yes.

CC: With the Toronto Central YMCA. Was Couchiching what is now Geneva Park?

AE: No, Camp Couchiching was before Geneva Park. Geneva Park didn't exist in the Y's eyes until 1908. It was taken over by one of the Y men, or it was given to one of the Y men and he started to develop it into a training centre for young leaders. But at the same time, Camp Couchiching, which was across the lake at Orillia, continued to be a boys' summer camp until 1912. I think that was the last summer.

CC: Then it changed its site and its name too, I guess.

AE: That Camp Couchiching just stopped and as far as I know it went up to Torrance and became Pine Crest.

CC: Who were the people that influenced your father at that time, that helped him with his direction-setting?

AE: I know that Dr. Crocker, who was a Physical Education man, was a very important influence on him. C.M. Copeland was another man who was important to him and sort of guided him on the straight and narrow.

CC: Did Ernest Thompson Seton come in at this time or was that later?

AE: Ernest Thompson Seton? No, he was later. I don't think he had anything to do with Dad until they were doing the CSET bit. I don't think there was any Indian influence at Couchiching. There was no Council Ring at Camp Couchiching as far as I know or have any record of or any pictures.

CC: Maybe we could return to Ernest Thompson Seton when we begin to talk about the Taylor Statten Camps.

AE: Yes.

CC: There's a really interesting story about P. T. Barnum.

AE: Well, Dad always thought that he was related to P.T. Barnum. The "T" in Barnum's name stood for Taylor and he did come from the same area. I think Pennsylvania. Dad used to spend hours, when he had hours, in New York City in the reference library trying to look up his ancestry. I think he must have found some connection to P.T. Barnum at that time. And we always thought that was why he was a showman and always enjoyed the circus. He loved circuses. We had a circus at Camp every year. No matter what the theme was, it was called a circus.

CC: P.T. Barnum drew people to him, particularly young people, and your Dad certainly did that, too.

AE: He might have had the odd gene there, somewhere.

CC: His "showman" gene. His "charismatic" gene. Would you think that was the strongest part of his personality, as a leader in camping, his charisma . . . his ability to draw people to him?

AE: Well he did draw people to him, but I always thought he did it in a very quiet way. Mind you, he did have great flashes of ideas and was very creative in presenting new ideas to his staff, but he was always sort of in the background himself. He didn't mind dressing up. He would dress up any way he was told to dress up, for circus day for instance, and he thoroughly enjoyed it. I didn't know him in the days when he was an Evangelist, which he was, I think, during the war years or after the war years before the 20's. I've met men who met him at Father and Son Banquets and I have one reference in notes by him of, I think it was in St. Catharines, where he had them (audience, congregation) really eating out of his hand. They stood up and came to the front to confess and all that sort of thing. In my memory, this was most unlike him, but apparently he used to do it.

CC: Did he ever employ any of those techniques with campers at Camp?

AE: Not really, no.

CC: Or with his staff at Camp?

AE: No, I don't think he did. This is why it is so foreign to me to think of him as having sort of an aura of influence that was unique. Well, it *was* unique.

CC: It certainly was and dynamic, too! So, from 1912 until 1921, he had moved from being the Boys' Work Secretary of the Toronto YMCA and had done some work in Ontario and Quebec for the YMCA and Boys' Work, but then he became the National Boys' Work Secretary of the YMCA. I guess camping wasn't a part of his life then, was it?

AE: No. He used to travel from coast to coast, once a year, talking to groups of YMCA and Father and Son Banquets and so on, and it was a very hard life really, in those days, especially when transportation was so difficult. I remember vividly him telling me about getting from New Brunswick across to Prince Edward Island on one of these boats where you were strapped in. When you were in open water, you would jump in the boat and paddle and, then, when you came to ice, you would jump out and run it along the ice. I found a picture, not of him, of that way of transportation. He travelled back and forth during the War years. But he didn't do any camping. Our family used to go to Geneva Park for the summer and he was involved in leadership training there. Eventually when we discovered the charm of Algonquin Park in 1912 or '13, we used to go there for holidays in the month of September with no camping at all. I mean no "paying guests" . . . just friends. Always a lot of them, I might say.

CC: It was during this period of time then, 1912 - 1921, that SOS came into the picture . . . .

AE: Yes, during the war.

CC: SOS means . . .?

AE: Soldiers of the Soil.

CC: What was his involvement with "Soldiers of the Soil"?

AE: He just organized, or helped communities organize, young people to go out and work on the farms, in the Spring and Summer, then in the Fall for picking produce.

CC: The SOS people who replaced those who would have been there if they hadn't been at War?

AE: Yes. They were teenagers who were too young to go to War.

CC: Now, was this an idea of the YMCA or . . .

AE: Yes, I am sure it was.

CC: Was it because his work was so strenuous that he decided it was time to establish the Taylor Statten Camps, or was he just ready in his life to do that?

AE: No, the Taylor Statten Camps just grew out of the fact that he found this campsite in Algonquin Park on Canoe Lake and, with his international relationships with the training group, they decided to have a national leaders' training. He suggested that it be at Canoe Lake, so that's what happened. And it rained for two weeks, I believe, that first year. That was 1920. By that time, the Boys' Work Council was YMCA and Religious Education Council combined and they were the leaders who attended. The group that went up in 1920 included Dr. Myers for one, a minister I know, and two or three other ministers. Moyle was one of them; Charles Plewman and YMCA Camp Directors like Ace Milks. That first year, the two weeks was just training camp but it was so successful. Some of the men had brought their sons up and that made Dad think, "Gee, this is a good place for young men to be as well as leaders." Therefore, in 1921, he had 60 boys as paying guests, campers, and that was when Camp Ahmek started, along with the second National Leadership Training Camp.

CC: Was your Dad still involved with the YMCA in 1921?

AE: Yes.

CC: And did that go on for a number of years?

AE: No, it didn't go on for much longer after that. I'm not sure when it stopped. But in 1927, you see, he became involved full-time, pretty well, with Pickering College, so sometime in the 20's he must have left the Y.

CC: And what was the Pickering College involvement, in 1927?

AE: Well that's when Pickering College opened up at Newmarket. Joe McCulley was made headmaster and Joe asked the Chief if he would be on the staff as Director of Character Education, I think it was called. From 1927 until the War started in '39 and then, of course, he had Ahmek in the summertime.

CC: Now Ahmek was started officially with 60 boys and the leaders in 1921, then the girls' Camp Wapomeo . . .?

AE: Started in 1924.

CC: Was your Mom the first Director of Wapomeo . . . or your Dad? How did that happen?

AE: Mother was officially the Director but she was never the same leader that Dad was at Ahmek. She always employed some person to be the front person, the active person, the Program Director I suppose we would call it. And Helen St. John, who was a teacher at Jarvis Collegiate at that time, was the first Program Director and then at the same time Margareta Spence was there the first summer but she became the Program Director after that and for a number of years at Little Wap.

CC: Then Adele came along!

AE: Yes, pretty much soon after that. Little Wapomeo continued to operate on the one little island until 1929 (no, 1928) and then we spread over onto the Senior Island. When the depression came, we closed down the little island and everyone moved over to the big island. That is when I started to be active. I was head of the Junior Section of the Camp and started in 1931.

CC: Your Dad had just an incredible ability to gather around him people who were dynamic leaders in themselves. It was one of his premier strengths, I think. Let's talk about a few of these people. Maybe we could start with Ernest Thompson Seton and then discuss some of the other people your Dad attracted to Camp over those years.

AE: Well, in the early days Ernest Thompson Seton was one but he was sort of a "fly-by-night" in a way. He only came up for a brief time, but he sure had his influence on the Camp and on everybody. And, of course, he started the Council Ring. One of the gentler and very important people was Jack Miner. Jack Miner and his wife used to come over to stay at Little Wap with the girls and Jack would go over to Ahmek and do the Nature work. Along with Jack Miner was Ernest Thompson Seton's nephew, Stuart Thompson. He was a Torontonian and he and his wife were much different from the showman of Ernest Thompson Seton. Stuart Thompson was a very gentle man but he was there for years doing Nature. Alex Edmison, I suppose, would be considered one of the very important early leaders and . . .

CC: Excuse me, just before we leave Ernest Thompson Seton, your Dad was always the Chief in Council Ring. Ernest Thompson Seton wouldn't step forward and fulfill that role?

AE: I think he did. I don't think he would let anyone be Chief except Ernest Thompson Seton.

CC: Did he precede Ellsworth Jaeger or were they contemporaries? It seems to me you can't talk about the development of Council Ring without mentioning Jaeger as well as Seton.

AE: I am not sure about that. I know that Ellsworth Jaeger had the Camp of the Red Gods, and I know that Ernest Thompson Seton went up there. That was as a guest or as a visiting VIP and, of course, Ellsworth Jaeger was only there for a couple of years. I don't know what happened after that.

CC: You referred to Alex Edmison . . . .

AE: Alex was a very supportive person from the very beginning. He was a great collector of campers and staff. His association with Dad began in the Boys' Parliament, which was one of the things that the YMCA ran. I don't know when the Boys' Parliament started, but it was in the late teens or early 20's and Alex Edmison was Mayor of Toronto. So that was how Dad became involved with Alex.

CC: Alex wasn't the *official* Mayor of Toronto, but as a youth . . .

ae; He was the *Boys'* Mayor of Toronto, and that was probably in 1921.

CC: So was he ever on staff at Ahmek?

AE: Oh yes, for years. I don't think he was there the first year of Camp. Woody, Frank Wood, was sort of co-director with Dad the first year but that didn't last long. Dick Van Valkenberg was another early person. Chick Hendry was there, I guess, that second year at Camp.

CC: How about people who went on into Camping themselves, like Ron Perry, Blackie Blackstock.

AE: Bernie Hodgetts . . . .

CC: All of those people were on those early staffs, weren't they?

AE: Bernie Hodgetts wasn't an *early* staff member. He was there during the War. The others were on staff though.

CC: And then, of course, Hedley Dimock had a big . . . .

AE: Hedley came to Camp, not until the mid 30's, I think. I am just thinking because his book was published in '37 or '27? no '27 wasn't it?

CC: Which one — "Talks with Counsellors"?

AE: Yes, when was it published?

CC: I don't know. Ed. Note: Published in 1939.

AE: I am trying to think of Hedley Dimock and Chick Hendry. Oh, it would be in the late 20's, sure. And who else was at that time? I must mention Chubby who was our Business Manager, Dad's confidante. The whole Camp would have fallen apart if Chubby hadn't been there to pull the reins and everything else.

CC: He was there a lot of years . . . .

AE: He was there . . . well I can't remember whether he was there the first year of the training Camp because he had been in ill health and was up at Mowat Lodge and that's how Dad got to know him. He was in the YMCA at Capreol.

CC: That would be a railroad YMCA.

AE: Yes, that's where he was as a Y man and then he became ill and spent a winter at Mowat Lodge. Then, he came as Dad's righthand man and he stayed with him forever.

CC: George Chubb! Then, there is a whole group of people who went on to become really significant contributors to the medical profession, headed by your husband, J. Harry Ebbs. Did they go to Ahmek as campers, as medical directors, as both?

AE: I would think they came as Camp doctors. I was interested to know that our family physician, Dr. Thomas, was physician to Camp Couchiching in 1905 so he was quite an old boy when we came along. We had doctors, and I don't know who got the doctors to come in the beginning . . . they usually came with their families. My husband, Harry, was in medicine starting in 1926, so he was a medical student and had contact with doctors all the way through. He was responsible for getting the physicians to Camp. It is too bad he is not here to say when he started to do that. I know there were some doctors who were not his responsibility, sort of old family physicians who came the first year of Camp. Gradually, all the pediatricians started to come, of course, when Harry became involved . . . like Wilson McTavish who was physician to Upper Canada College (retiring at the end of this month) and Gar Hamblin and George McNaughton and King Rowan - Legg.

CC: Peter Turner?

AE: Peter Turner. Well, Peter actually had taken over for Harry and continued to get younger Pediatricians to come after Harry retired. So, we have had a good crop of Pediatricians.

CC: Is your brother Taylor a Pediatrician?

AE: He is a Child Psychiatrist and never has anything to do with medicine when he is at Camp, nor with psychiatry. He discourages any patients of his to go to Camp. He doesn't want to have anything to do with them then. He is in the Student Health Service at the University of Toronto, and still is at age 70.

CC: Maybe this is the time to comment on the family involvement at the Taylor Statten Camps — Ahmek and Wapomeo. Did this happen right from the beginning and how long did the family, the three children, Adele, Tay, and Page stay involved?

AE: Well, Page and Tay didn't become involved other than as regular staff members until after the War.

CC: The second World War.

AE: Yes, both Tay and Page were overseas and Page, being the younger, has not had involvement in Camp except from the financial point of view. He did a lot of finances for the Board for the Taylor Statten Camps and he has always been Director of the September Camp. His son is the active Director of the September Camp and his daughter was involved too. So he hasn't had the operation of the Boys' Camp. After the War, Tay went down to Johns Hopkins and then he went to McGill. When he got his McGill appointment, it was on condition that he would have 3 summer months off. After 1946 or '47, he was able to become Director of Ahmek. In fact, I am not sure when Dad stopped and Tay started but there was a period when they were both running the show.

CC: And you became Director of Wapomeo when?

AE: I was always called Associate Director. I never called myself Director while mother was at all active and her activity was very slight. She always went over to the Camp and stayed all day but other than sit on the dock and talk to staff and work in the weavery, that was her . . . she never really participated in a leadership role as we consider a leader. She always had the great admiration and love of everyone. The kids just flocked to her, and she was a grandmother figure, I guess. They adored her, and I have lots of pictures of her sitting on the dock with kids hanging over her.

CC: As Associate Director, when did you begin and how long did it continue?

AE: My last summer was 1975 and I was really directing it when I came back from England in 1938, I would say.

CC: Whew, that's a good stint.

AE: That was long enough.

CC: And your Mom passed away in . . .?

AE: 1969.

CC: I was going to say the early '70's. I remember her attending a Society of Camp Directors meeting because she is one of the Charter members.

AE: That's right. She and Mary Hamilton and Mary S. Edgar were honorary members.

CC: Speaking about the Society of Camp Directors, could we go to the beginnings of Camping Associations and the major role your Dad played in the formation of the OCA and CCA specifically?

AE: Well, in the early 30's there were regular meetings, mostly social — Edgar, Hamilton, Halliday, Chapman, Cochrane and Statten, those six.

CC: Let's stretch that out now. You are referring to Mary S. Edgar of Glen Bernard Camp, Mary G. Hamilton of Camp Tanamakoon, Ferna Halliday of Camp Oconto, Ernie Chapman of Camp Kagawong, A. L. Cochrane of Camp Temagami and your Father of the Taylor Statten Camps. Charlie Plewman wasn't part of the group?

AE: Not the first part, but he was very soon after that. Those six were the group that met.

CC: And Arnold Ward?

AE: No. Arnold Ward was never . . . see, these are private Camp Directors and maybe because Arnold Ward was an agency Camp Director . . . What Camp did he direct?

CC: Well, I don't know whether he ever directed a Camp. He was a President of the Ontario Camping Association but I am not sure he ever did direct a Camp.

AE: Yes and he was on the National Council YMCA. He was on the staff at Ahmek when Dad brought in some great older men including David Lewis and Arnold Ward. His wife died up there, as a matter of fact . . . very sad.

CC: That was during the second World War.

AE: Yes.

CC: The group of six had early meetings. . . .

AE: These six people used to gather at people's homes. I don't know how often, I guess 4 or 5 times a year. As I say, a great deal of it was social and anything they talked about was sort of trivial in a way because they had secrets. Nobody ever knew what anybody paid their staff, for instance. They never discussed salaries, and I can't remember what they *did* discuss. I was secretary, I finally started to take notes sometime before I got married, and that was 1935. I used to attend the meetings. Bill Chapman was there, sometimes too. Well, then the Dansons were the next people.

CC: I was going to ask you about the Dansons.

AE: They came in next. Sadie and Joe would come. Then Charlie Plewman, yes, at about the same time.

CC: Our records show that the OCA became a reality in 1933 and then the CCA became a reality in 1936. Do those dates sound right?

AE: '36 sounds early to me but I . . . '33 sounds right. Depending on what you mean by the OCA. They opened their doors to agency camps. Edith Calver of Bolton was one of the early members, I know, and R. S. McLean of the Religious Council was an early member.

CC: I read that your Dad helped with the formation of the Quebec Camping Association along with F. M. VanWagner in 1937.

AE: Well that is why I thought the Canadian Camping Association was not until . . . .

CC: After that had happened?

AE: My impression was that it was 1938.

CC: We may be celebrating 50 years under false pretenses, so let's not upset that apple cart.

AE: No, 50 years makes it '36. Well, I'll buy that. VanWagner was President of Quebec but he wasn't President of the Canadian Camping Association until way on because there was Taylor Statten and then there was Mary S. Edgar. Wait a minute, I am getting a little mixed up between my columns . . . .

CC: I am not sure that Mary Edgar was ever President of the CCA. Dais Gass followed your Dad, then Anne Vail, Ted Yard, Irv Haladner and, then, F. M. VanWagner. I think that was the sequence. In the early '40's, your Dad became the President of the American Camping Association. This is fascinating because he was the only human being that has ever been President of the two National Associations.

AE: Right from the beginning, he was very active always on committees and as a speaker on ACA. You know the American Camping Association, originally, was the Camp Directors Association and they were all private Camp Directors. Taylor Statten and Mary S. Edgar were members of that in '24 or '25 and they used to go to meetings in the United States. We were always members of the ACA and, as I say, he was actively so. He had a great many very good friends. Jack Cheley was one of them. I am trying to think of the others . . . Walton Johnson, Frank Bell, Ted Cavins. They were all close friends of his.

CC: Your Dad did so many other things that weren't directly within the realm of camping, per se, that enriched the lives of people, particularly young people. Can we talk a little bit about some of those things?

AE: Do you mean starting in days when he was formulating the Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests, for instance?

CC: Yes, what are they?

AE: It had partly to do with camping, I suppose. It had some areas in it but it was a standard, I always thought that it was created sort of in opposition to the Boy Scouts . . . it had to do with young people, young men, not children but young men, and giving them leadership tools and skills. They were called Tuxis Boys. The Trail Rangers were the younger group that came along after. They started in about 1917, I think.

CC: I always connected them with the United Church of Canada which of course didn't start until 1925 . . .

AE: No, it wasn't just the United Church but there were church people involved in it. There were Methodists and Congregationalists. Church of England was more Boy Scouts, wasn't it?

CC: C.S.E.T. wasn't church-based? I kind of felt that CSET was church-based . . . not YMCA.

AE: Something like the CGIT, you mean.

CC: Yes.

AE: It was to a certain extent, but I don't think as much as CGIT. It was YMCA as well as Church. It grew out of the National Council YMCA I think.

CC: So, your Dad became involved when he was the National YMCA Boys Work Secretary. He wasn't commissioned by any group to do it, he . . .

AE: It just grew out of that, I think, and along with this Sunday School leader group as well. That's why there was a religious emphasis . . . .

CC: Was the Boys' Parliament a part of that? Did it go hand in glove with that?

AE: Yes, I think so. This is something I would have to check into but it was all at the same time and it was leadership you see . . . .

CC: Not necessarily camp leadership but . . .

AE: Making better citizens. That was sort of the underlying theme . . . the fourfold way of life started then with Tuxis because of its significance, the cross in the middle which was Christ, you and I, Tuxis and . . . that was . . . I said that Dad was an Evangelist and he really was, apparently. He didn't have a religious background as a child, to any great extent. They were Methodists at Erindale. I must tell you a story about my great grandfather Emerson Taylor who was a Councillor and he was an important person in Erindale. He really ran everything pretty much his way and apparently the village no-good died. The only cemetery there was the one up on the hill which is at the Anglican Church in Erindale. And the Anglicans wouldn't bury this man, so Emerson Taylor bought a plot of land, quite a big plot of land, on the other side of the fence beside the cemetery up on the hill, which I have seen . . . and arranged that this old boy would be buried up there, much to the horror of everyone else who was Anglican in town. As a result, that's where my grandparents are buried, up on the other side of the fence. . . I think they have taken the fence down, mind you, but I was there about 15 years ago . . . no it must have been more than that, about 20 years ago, and there was a verger mowing the lawn and I told him who I was. His father had been there and knew my father, and he showed me where my grandparents were buried . . . supposedly on the other side of the fence.

CC: Your Dad had an active role as well in Service Clubs, didn't he?

AE: Yes, in 1920, who was the man who was in New York? . . . Atkinson?

CC: C. J. Atkinson with the Boys' Clubs of America?

AE: Well C. J. Atkinson became involved in Rotary. He decided he wanted to spread this Boys' Club influence and get some help, so he got the Rotary Club in New York involved in it . . . in the Boys' Clubs . . . and when there was an International Rotary Convention in 1922 in Atlantic City, he asked Taylor Statten to go and speak, and I was there. It was a tremendous Hall and that was when Dad became particularly involved in Rotary. He and C. J. Atkinson . . . after that . . . travelled back and forth across Canada and went to 60 Rotary Clubs in 60 days, as well as nipping down into the States every once in a while. After that, he became a member of the Toronto Rotary Club and was very active in the Boys' Committee and was a very good member. He went to Rotary in Huntsville in the summer and to Rotary in Florida in the winter.

CC: And the Religious Education Council, what was that connection?

AE: Well it was part . . . it became connected with the Y men through the Boys' Work Board. The Canadian Boys' Work Board was Religious Education Council and YMCA and they had their offices together on Queen Street in Toronto. There were two men I remember. I can only remember one of their names and that was R. S. MacLean and they were active in the Camping Association too in the early days. Dad was not a church-goer in his later years. Mother was much more so. We had a certain amount of religion in Camp. We always had Sunday Chapel services. We considered ourselves non-denominational . . . we were non-denominational and we always had a lot of Jewish campers. Chick Hendry was very critical of us because we didn't light candles on Friday night. Occasionally, someone would become very enthusiastic about Communion and they would have somebody come in from Huntsville. The 'good old' Anglicans would want to have some communion. And we would have a priest come in but we wouldn't have anyone come in to celebrate Friday evenings. No one seemed to mind. I once asked an old Ahmek camper, Ken Rotenberg, why he didn't send his daughter, Rebecca, to a Camp for Jewish children. He said, "Adele, I send her to Wapomeo because it is the best Camp." Of course, that made me feel very good.

CC: You could put that into your brochure.

AE: Yes.

CC: Now, when your Dad was involved at Pickering College, did it begin in connection with a church?

AE: It's Quaker, it has always been Quaker. It was Quaker when it was out at Pickering and it burned down. There were a number of years during the first War when there was no Pickering College. It didn't start until 1927 in the new building up in Newmarket. It is very Quaker still.

CC: Your Dad was an evangelist preacher in his younger days, and . . .

AE: Oh, he would be a good Quaker, too. He dropped that sort of outward flaunting of religion . . . if he ever did it. I can't imagine he did but, anyway, he must have to a certain extent. I think that the Quaker approach would be very much to his liking.

CC: He was involved when his brother-in-law Wally Forgie established Camp Tonakela in India.

AE: Yes, Wally went out to India after his wife died in Calgary in 1925, and he went out as a YMCA man. While he was out there, he saw so much that could be done that the Y wasn't doing that eventually he drew away from the YMCA . . .

CC: Why wasn't the YMCA doing it?

AE: Well they were trying to be so Christian that it didn't mix with the Hindu . . .

CC: And the purpose of the Y was to develop Christian personalities in a Christian Society.

AE: Apparently . . .

CC: And it didn't mix with Hinduism . . .

AE: That was where Wally broke with the Y because he couldn't expect the Y to change and Wally didn't feel that trying to convert the Indians to Christianity was going to be any good at all. So Wally virtually became a Hindu and his burial was Hindu, too. He started the Camp just taking kids off the street, and when we were in India I could see how you could pick kids off the street . . .

CC: In the city of Madras wasn't it?

AE: In the city of Madras, yes. I don't know where his first property was exactly. The property we visited was 12 miles out of Madras and when Mother and Dad opened Camp Tonakela in 1938, it had been operating for a while before that. It wasn't called Camp Tonakela. It became Tonakela when my parents went over. Wally decided to name it Tonakela.

CC: It is interesting why he did that, isn't it?

AE: Well yes it is. Of course he was a great admirer of my mother, who was the sister of his beloved wife, and there was in the Tamil language a word that was "Tonakia" which meant "you first", and he thought this would be a very suitable name for Camp Tonakela.

CC: But your mother's Camp name was Tonakela wasn't it?

AE: Yes, it was Ojibway.

CC: Which came first?

AE: My mother's name. She was named Tonakela. Oh when . . . I guess at the beginning of the Girls' Camp. She was never called Mrs. Statten by anybody.

CC: What was your camp name?

AE: Couchi, starting at Camp Couchiching, that was a nickname.

CC: So, Tonakela and Couchi. I know your Dad was involved in School Board Administration and we talked earlier about the SOS program during the first World War.

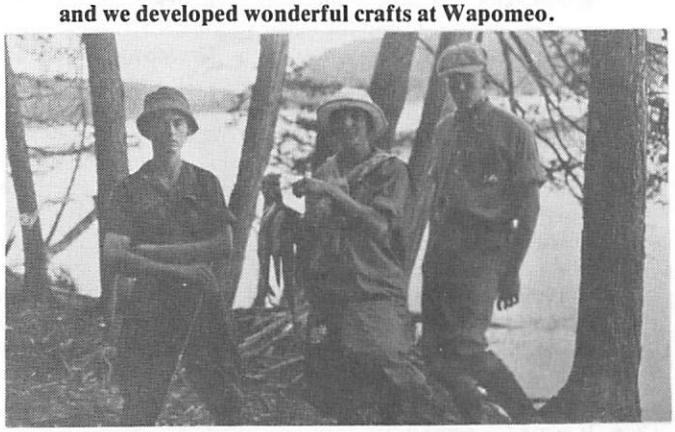
AE: I think he felt badly not being in the War and was very anxious to make sure that the people who were not overseas were making their contribution and this was one of the ways that the Y got the younger boys involved in War work. It was during the second World War . . . we all worked for the Red Cross. The SOS was Soldiers of the Soil and it was young people . . . young men I think . . . only too young to go overseas and they worked on the farms.

CC: Now he would be in his early 30's at the end of the War in 1918 . . . maybe 36?

AE: Yes . . . 36.

CC: What a legacy he left for all of us. Very literally, everyone in Camping throughout North America followed his leadership, followed his innovations, followed the kind of person he was and the kind of Camp atmosphere he created. It is quite a legacy. Why do you suppose . . .?

AE: The time was right I guess we would say. He had some very powerful friends in the United States in Camping. I wish I could remember all the names other than Jack Cheley and Frank Bell and Walton Johnson and Ted Cavins and there were two or three others, Horace Kephart, and . . . there is another man who wrote a book . . . and I felt that they . . . influenced each other. I think that Dad learned a lot from them because they had a longer background in organized camping than we had up here. As I say, he and Mary Edgar and Mother went, starting in 1911, to these Camp Directors' meetings before the American Camping Association really was started. And Dad attracted leaders. I think he made sure he had a swimming instructor, sailing instructor and riding instructor, canoeing instructor. Of course, we had the wonderful Bill Stoqua as the canoeing instructor and I have a brochure to give you on that. Dad was not an athlete himself, like the people he had leading most departments, and the departments . . . the areas he was most interested in were the arts and crafts and drama and music and he was a self-taught person in this regard. He enjoyed seeing young people participate and present themselves in musicals and then of course, he could see that this influence was being passed over to the campers who came to listen to them and started to admire these performers. Crafts was an area that my Mother was very interested in and we developed wonderful crafts at Wapomeo.



CC: It has been said that camping is North America's number one contribution to the field of education and Taylor Statten was irrefutably the number one leader in camping. That had to be partially due to the things that happened at Camp Ahmek and Camp Wapomeo. What program features of the Taylor Statten Camps do you think were the biggest influences . . . the kinds of emphasis from which you measure Taylor Statten Camps?

AE: It is hard to say, there was a . . . in all the sort of traditional camp things . . . there was a desire to have excellence. I don't think that it was overdone. For instance, we had good people from RCYC doing the sailing. We had riders who were of Olympic calibre. In fact, we had one boy who couldn't take any pay or he wouldn't be able to go on the Olympic team after the summer. It appears that those things just happened because of our reputation.

CC: A large number of programs that started in the Taylor Statten Camps were picked up by the rest of us . . . the canoeing program, and that huge fleet of canoes you had, the outtripping, the marvellous emphasis on nature and environmental education, Indian Council and all the aura it had surrounding it. Those programs didn't just happen, did they?

AE: Well because of our location, certainly the environment and nature study, nature hikes, we used to have shields and instead of badges we had bars on these shields that would give you number 1 in sailing, number 2 in nature and so on and so forth, and there was a lot of emphasis in the early days put on getting grades. That changed when our program became less stylized. I remember, as a camper, there were things that we had to do . . . certainly in the 30's there was a psychologist, and who was the psychologist . . . Dewey? His educational approach influenced Forest Hill School for instance, and I think that influence came into the Camp because all the silver cups were put away . . . and the crests . . . the shields stopped in the late 20's or early 30's I guess. Things became much more relaxed and there was much more opportunity to sit on a rock and think and Dad's idea of canoetripping was "smoothing it while you rough it." He didn't like people to just go out and be tough. He liked people to enjoy what they did and take time to listen and appreciate the sunsets and so on.

CC: Did it really happen that way? That is quite a philosophical statement, you know.

AE: He tried in every way he could to do that, and one of the greatest influences, daily influences, were his morning meditations which he did himself day after day after day. They were, I suppose, five minutes and they were always sort of the same thought with a different twist.

CC: There was always a moral to his story?

AE: Practically always a moral, yes I think it was Hedley Dimock that started the TOF "the other fellow," but that sort of continued on through. After the meditation people would, and still do I think, put their heads on the table and listen to music and the music was usually violins, sometimes cello, the piano was too jiggly. The strings were much more soothing. Some of the kids went to sleep as a matter of fact. I remember having a pianist at Wapomeo . . . I guess we didn't have a violinist that year . . . that was suitable anyway . . . Agnes Butcher was playing for us and somebody said to me, "Oh can't you get her to play something less lilty and less dancy and more meditative after morning meditation?" We were starting morning meditation at Wapomeo too. So I spoke to Agnes and said "Do you know something a little more serious and sober?" The next morning she played the Funeral March and, from then on, we liked her better. We decided she at least had a sense of humour. Dad always loved the theatre and I think this is why the Council Ring because it was a spectacle and . . .

CC: It was a Ceremony.

AE: And it was a Ceremony, yes. It was always done very precisely, very organized, and well planned. Some of us were in fear and trembling that somebody would do the wrong thing and spoil the atmosphere . . .

CC: There were certain rituals that were done at every Council Ring every time?

AE: Yes, the beginning and ending were always the same and most inspirational.

CC: If we had been able to interview your Dad today, what do you suppose his closing remarks would be if we were to ask him "What were the joys of camping to you, what do you recall as being the highlights of your career?"

AE: Well I am sure that it was his association with young people that kept him going. He liked people of all kinds and of all ages; he had a great circle of friends. And after he became inactive at Camp, he organized things in his group down in Florida. But I think he really was great in his heyday . . . mind you I could see it dropping off during his latter years. There wasn't the same sort of sparkle of enthusiasm, as there had been at his height. As I think back, he would paddle across the lake every morning for years before he got a motor boat. I can just see him going off and probably planning his day and having that few minutes to himself as he paddled across. Setting up goals for himself and his campers. He was always reaching and expected other people to do the same.

CC: Reaching for . . .?

AE: Something better. Reaching for the stars, maybe. I don't know.

CC: Not only did he reach, he grasped many.

AE: Yes, he had fun in him, too. He wasn't all serious.

CC: Must have been that P.T. Barnum "gene" at work.

AE: Yes, yes. He used to always think that he had to have something every summer that was different whether it would be the fact that he got goats wandering around the Camp until they got too frisky. What other things did he have, did he do? Nothing stood in his way, we had all the small sketches of Tom Thompson come from the National Gallery. Now, whoever arranged that I am not sure, I wasn't involved enough to know. We had these Tom Thompson sketches from 1932 or '33 brought over from Ottawa and we carried them up to the Tom Thompson Totem.

CC: Why was there a Tom Thompson Totem?

AE: Well, he was drowned up there.

CC: When?

AE: 1917, in Canoe Lake, Tom Thompson was drowned, so his ghost still paddles up and down the lake on the anniversary of when his body was surfaced.

CC: Your family had been going to Camp throughout that time, or at least camping on Canoe Lake, but the Taylor Statten Camps hadn't started quite yet . . . in 1917.

AE: Tom Thompson helped to build the fireplace. Chubby knew Tom Thompson and Charlie Plewman knew Tom Thompson . . . helped to carry his casket up the hill as a matter of fact. But he was drowned in July of 1917 and we didn't ever go up to Canoe Lake until September so we were not there at the time. Tom Thompson has always been a very important person in that part of the woods and I think that's the reason that art . . . that Dad encouraged artists to come up and a lot of the young men who became pretty good painters always felt they had been influenced by Tom Thompson.

CC: How do you suppose your Dad felt about passing on this great tradition of the Taylor Statten Camps to Tay and to you? Did he ever say anything to you?

AE: Well I think he found it difficult, not to me because I was running my show separately. I think he found it difficult to see Tay taking over and Tay's methods not being his methods. I think he found that difficult and I think that is why he sort of . . . .

CC: Hung on . . . ?

AE: No, dropped out. You know . . . sort of . . . completely. He hung on for a while but he gave up to Tay . . . or handed over to Tay I should say. I think it was a very difficult period, because he had been the Big Chief and his word was law and all these wonderful people that he had up there cow-towed to him, except Ernest Thompson Seton who would cow-tow to nobody and I wouldn't say that Jack Miner would either. Not that Chick, and Alex and Hedley would either but they were great admirers of the Chief.

CC: He certainly was the Big Chief. He was the Chief to many of us in camping and we are not only the beneficiaries of all that he stood for in camping, but we have been very proud of his accomplishments . . . yet I am sure not any more so than you have been.

AE: No, I have been amazed though too. I still meet people who well remember, or their fathers were closely involved, and it is a great joy to meet them and hear people speak highly of him. He certainly meant an awful lot to our family.

CC: And to the camping family.

A PERSONAL NOTE

For the past twenty years I have concentrated my thought and energy on assisting boys in character development. Very early I learned that a boys' character was most affected during his leisure time. This is because of the enthusiasm with which he throws himself into the things he wants to do.

Character is contagious. It is caught, not taught. Expose a boy during his leisure time to men of sterling character and he will quickly acquire similar characteristics.

A properly supervised summer camp provides the variety of experiences which every normal boy enjoys, together with the social contacts needed in developing strong manly character.

Camp Ahmek is the culmination of my aim to create a character-building centre permeated with an atmosphere which would inspire boys to develop the best that is in them.

At Camp Ahmek we have surrounded the boys with the creative force of positive suggestion. We have eliminated the word "don't" and have substituted incentives and motives for purposeful activity. Through the influence of good music of strong personalities, of the happy smile and the inspiring story, every boy soon catches "The Ahmek Spirit."

By admitting a limited number of boys I am able to give my personal attention where it is needed. The testimony of parents who have entrusted their shy and backward boys to my care is most encouraging.

The following pages will give some idea of Camp Ahmek, but it is only by visiting the camp and breathing its atmosphere and feeling its influence that the spirit of Camp Ahmek is revealed.

TAYLOR STATTEN.

NOTES TO CANADA ON . . .

Our Fragile World

The information below is your invitation to an historic and invaluable exchange on camping views. This 2nd International Camping Congress will address the challenges facing all of us in camping today. The Canadian Camping Association will be making major contributions at this Congress and, in turn, stands to benefit greatly from the opportunities it can provide.

Programs for this Congress have been grouped into six streams: Program; Marketing and Public Relations; Business, Finance, Operations; Personnel; Support Services and Whom We serve.

In each of the streams there will be offered six-hour seminars, three-hour workshops and one-and-one-half hour interest sessions. At any given time there will be up to 30 sessions from which to choose.

The fee for the Congress is $200.00 US for early registration (as compared to the later $260.00 US). This early registration fee can be guaranteed with a $50.00 US deposit. Spousal registrations are half price. Special airfares from Toronto have been arranged with U.S. AIR. The return ticket is $250.00 Cdn. (as compared to the regular $390.00 Cdn.). As an extra benefit the tickets down are valid from March 2 - 6, 1987 and they are open ended. This allows families to fly down to Washington late in the Congress week for a family vacation to follow the event.

Following the initial registration and deposit a detailed registration form is sent. Please note that the steering committee has set up a channelling system for the donation portion of the final payment. Donations made from Canada can return to Canadians.

Rates at the Shoreham Hotel are approximately $80.00 U.S./night. Accommodation at the nearby 4H Club Conference Centre is $20 - $25.00 U.S./night (includes breakfast).

More details are on their way to you. In the meantime, mark calendars and ear mark funds for this important camping event.

For further information write:

Second International Camping Congress
c/o Canadian Camping Association
1806 Avenue Road, Suite 2, Toronto, Ontario M5M 3Z1

The Second International Camping Congress will be held on March 2 - 5, 1987, at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. The Congress is jointly sponsored by the American Camping Association, Canadian Camping Association, and Jamaica Camping and Hiking Association and the National Camping Association of Japan. Camping leaders throughout the world will be present to bring their concerns about elements to our "Fragile World" which challenge the organized camping, environmental and experiential education community to impact participants for future action.

Specifically, the Congress shall seek to share current knowledge and techniques in organized camping and outdoor environmental and experiential education; consider global issues such as peace and conservation which can be impacted by the outdoor experience movement; explore with a global perspective the future trends of the camping, outdoor environmental and experiential education movements and their implication on culture and foster an atmosphere of personal sharing across international and interdisciplinary lines.

Speakers: We're pleased to announce the Congress will be opened by the internationally acclaimed group "Up With People" who have entertained millions of people around the world; Pete Seeger, internationally known for his folk writing and his dedication and commitment to the environment; William Penn Mott, the U.S. National Park Service Director who has been described as "one of the most widely respected conservationists in America and the World"; and former ambassador to the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. from India, T. N. Kaul whose world interests on behalf of India has given him the acclaim of World Statesman.

The Congress has the support and cooperation of the following: Alliance for Environmental Education of the U.S.A.; American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance (AAHPERD); American Nature Study Society; Association for Experiential Education; Boy Scouts of America; Boys' Clubs of America; Camping Association of South Australia; Canadian Youth Science Foundation; Christian Camping International, U.S. Division; Cooperative Extension Service: 4-H; Council of Outdoor Educators of Ontario, Canada; European YMCA Camping Group; Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.; International Association of Conference Center Administrators; Jewish Welfare Board; National Board of YWCA of the U.S.A.; National Park and Recreation Association of the U.S.A.; National Society for Internships and Experiential Education of the U.S.A.; World Alliance of YMCAs; the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts; and YMCA of the U.S.A.

UNDER OPEN SKIES

A CAMP RECIPE

by Mary S. Edgar

A lake-bowl of water, hill-rimmed and blue
Sprinkle with sunshine, diffused through and through
Flavouring from miles of evergreen trees
Stir altogether with clear northern breeze.
Add a flash of white wings, the dash of a brook
Or a slow-dropping stream from a fern-hidden nook.
Allure all the children from all kith and kin.
And after much sorting, and much merry din
Place them in cabins where each has a friend.
Provide them with fun and some leisure to spend.
Season with crafts, with sailing and trips.
With riding and tennis, canoeing and dips.
Toast by a fire, or bake in the sun
Until every camper is perfectly done.
Keep them in safety eight weeks, or till brown:
Then they are ready to serve back in town.

REPRINTED FROM CANADIAN CAMPING MAGAZINE, DEC. 1960.

Welcome to our regular feature entitled Under Open Skies. The beautiful poem above, A CAMP RECIPE, was written by Mary S. Edgar, an Honourary President of the Canadian Camping Association, and the Founder of Canadian Camping Magazine. With a tribute in our hearts to Mary, we begin this regular feature of our CCA/ACC Magazine.

Camp is a wonderful place for spiritual growth — services, ceremonies and quiet times conducted in the out-of-doors create memories that last forever, and many of us still cherish the poems, spiritual songs and sermonettes that we experienced at Camp.

We invite all our readers to contribute their own bits of inspiration whether they are poems, thoughts for the day, prayers, or sermonettes. Please send your contributions to the Canadian Camping Magazine, R.R. #1, Huntsville, Ontario, P0A 1K0, and we will re-print them in our Under Open Skies feature.

We would invite, firstly, the original and creative works of our own members but if your items are reprinted from another source then please include that source for reference.

Bienvenue à notre article régulier intitulé "Under Open Skies". Le beau poème au-dessus, "A Camp Recipe", était écrit par Mary S. Edgar, une présidente honoraire de l'Association des Camps du Canada, et la fondatrice du Canadian Camping Magazine. Un tribut à Mary, cet article régulier de notre Revue CCA/ACC commence.

Le camp est un endroit merveilleux pour le développement spirituel — les services, les cérémonies et les moments tranquils faits en plein air produisent des souvenirs qui dureront toujours, et un grand nombre de nous chérissons toujours les poèmes, les chansons spirituels et les sermonettes que nous avons ressentis au Camp.

Nous invitons tous nos lecteurs à soumettre leurs exemples d'inspiration soient des poèmes, des reflexions de jour, des prières ou des sermonettes. Envoyez, s'il vous plaît, vos articles au Canadian Camping Magazine, RR#1, Huntsville, Ontario P0A 1K0, et nous les reimprimerons dans notre article "Under Open Skies". Nous inviterions, d'abord, les oeuvres originales et créatives de nos propres membres, mais si vos articles seront reimprimés d'une source différente, inclusez s'il vous plaît cette source pour la reférence.

A PRAYER FOR LEADERS

Lord of all learning and leaders,
  At best we blunder along
While ours is the honour to forge out ahead,
  A daring and pioneer throng.
Too easily sure and contented
  With successes of yesterdays,
While Youth has the untried Tomorrow
  Calling to untrodden ways.
May all of our short-comings shame us
  Till we learn to be humble and wise,
Ready as seers and as prophets
  To lift up eager young eyes.
'Tis not our task to furnish and mind
  But to fan a flame in the soul,
Sending them forth with a will and a dream
  To their high and potential goal.
Give us, O Lord of all leaders
  A sense of our sacred task,
The equipment needed to face it
  And a blessing, we humbly ask.

— Mary S. Edgar

REPRINTED FROM CANADIAN CAMPING MAGAZINE, APRIL 1967.

IMMIGRATION INFORMATION

Camps across Canada owe thanks to Barry Lowes, Chairman of C.C.A.'s Immigration Task Force. Many Canadian camping people are aware of the concerns we had regarding medicals for foreign camp counsellors. The news *was* gloomy until Barry and his committee of Joe Kronick and Ben Wise met with the Honourable Jake Epp, Minister of Health and Welfare Canada. That April 22nd meeting resulted in the following amendments:

The Minister has agreed to amend the procedures as follows:

1. Foreign camp counsellors will now obtain the Ministry's Medical Form MS 1017 from the nearest Consulate.

   They can telephone or go in person.

   We are also working on a plan to have CCA/ACC provide them directly to camps. For now, advise counsellors to obtain it from the nearest Consulate.
2. The counsellor has the medical form completed by his own doctor.
3. The counsellor brings the completed medical form to the border, plus a photocopy for the camp, together with his/her other Immigration papers. The officer at the border will take the original medical form and send it to Ottawa.
4. The counsellor once he has the medical form from the Consulate, has no need to go back to or deal further with the Consulate. Just fill out the medical form and bring it to the border.

This new protocol simplifies greatly the process of gaining entry into Canada.

Over the past several years, Barry has been working hard on our behalf as our liaison with the Federal Government. We salute you, Barry Lowes, for the time and effort you have given to ensure better camping for everyone.

If CCA/ACC camps have any questions, concerns or problems regarding foreign camp counsellors, please call Barry at 416-653-2118, or after June 20 at 705-457-2813.

HERE IS YOUR CHALLENGE, O, COUNSELLOR!

by Adele Ebbs,
Director, Camp Wapomeo for Girls
Taylor Statten Camps

This article is based on the talk presented by Mrs. Ebbs at the Ontario Camping Association Annual Conference, March 1965.

VOICE VOTRE DEFI, CONSEILLER

Cet article est basé sur un discours présenté par Mme Ebbs à la conference annuelle de l'association des camps de l'Ontario mars 1965. Dans cet article elle raconte les souvenirs de sa jeunesse et elle identifie le campeur comme la raison d'être du conseiller. Les besoins des campeurs sont véritables et le conseiller peut y satisfaire seulement avec beaucoup d'effort. Les recompenses au conseiller sont heureusement véritables aussi.

A shocker to me, if not to you, is that I have been camping for a little over fifty years, that's half a century! During that time there have been changes, but there are many similarities in camping then and now, and in the opportunities and responsibilities awaiting the new counsellor. The more background you can get for this job, the more you are going to feel "at home" with it.

Let me reminisce a little, and perhaps this will stir memories for you too. I remember my first portage (apparently a very short one) when I struck out ahead of my parents, then I went back to them, still with my pack on my back, to inform them the pack was too heavy—thus, in fact, covering the portage twice! Only once did I have a fear of drowning, this while crossing an open bay in a high wind when I was middle man in the canoe. The only scar I carry is on one finger when I carelessly opened a can of sardines and part of my finger with it. The latter was stuck back on quickly and taped up by my smart counsellor.

I remember: a family of otters surrounding our canoes at dusk once—hissing . . . , I remember when we found a heronry and one of the girls climbed a pine tree and got wonderful pictures of those balls of fluff in their huge nest. I remember many beaver dams, which were a nuisance to lift our canoes and gear over, but which were of equal use to beavers and trippers, because we had water to paddle in. And there was the time we met a bear cub on a portage who just sat and stared, while *we* wondered uneasily where mama bear was. I remember being disturbed one night while sleeping in my bag under the stars — a persistent rustling just near my head—oh, it couldn't have been anything but a mouse. I tried to ignore it, then took my flashlight from under my pillow and shone it into the eyes of a startled skunk—or, which of us do you think was the more startled?

A counsellor is at heart a camper

If you are lucky enough to be able to get away from civilization, these things haven't changed. But our "frontiers" are coming closer with their accessibility by road. You used to be able to bicycle out into the country for picnics; now you have to drive or go by bus to reach the country. But there are good areas being saved by our Conservation Authorities. Nevertheless with recreational areas being made accessible, our country is opened up for tourism. This is an ever increasing challenge to campers. We have to know and practise conservation. As counsellors we must cherish and share the thrill and excitement of our great out-of-doors, so that this won't be lost to the next generation. It is really no task to learn more about nature, so long as you continue to be curious about the unknown, alert to its magic, and you develop attitudes, interests and habits related to the wise use of resources.

We want to be campers, and to me this means a fundamental desire to be in the out-of-doors: in the woods, on a high hill, by a lake or a creek, or in the sugarbush of a friendly farmer. We don't mind the weather—if it's hot, we avoid the discomforts of sunburn at the same time getting a healthy tan. If it's wet and cold, we wear the proper gear and become more active. We *know* there'll be black flies the end of June and in early July, we know we'll be pursued by mosquitoes and deer flies, so we dress for them and fight them!

Your first season as a counsellor

You are looking forward to being counsellors this summer. You are on the verge of becoming "the older generation" in the eyes of your campers. But you are all young enough to have the strength, the imagination, the vision, the courage, to give to your camps and campers leadership in programming and community living which can make this summer more exciting and worthwhile than any they have ever had.

You can still remember your excitement at doing things for the first time: becoming water-borne with your first stroke as you learned to swim, paddling a canoe in a straight line, moulding a creation from some clay or carving it from a piece of wood, finding a bird's nest and then going back regularly to peek and see if the eggs had hatched. Discovering things for yourself for the first time is so thrilling. Today's "organized" children need this release and time for these explorations. Maybe you too have suffered from a highly organized routine. Maybe this summer will be the first time when *you* can really do some thinking for yourself, so don't crowd your programme or that of your campers.

Do you understand the needs of your campers?

There are some needs so basic that you simply must remember them. To make it easier, memorize the code-word R.E.A.P.S., and the need represented by each letter.

RECOGNITION — In leaving the family circle, the camper needs to find his place in the camp family—he needs to have a part to play in the group, be it an activity group or his cabin group—and to get approval for acceptable behaviour.

EXPERIENCE (NEW) — Adventure, excitement, time to explore—so let the camper have time to go fishing without a hook if he wants, time to watch the sun set or to catch a snake.

AFFECTION — and this isn't just for little girls. We are too inclined to treat

children as "little adults". Don't forget that little boys need understanding and gentleness—they can't always fight back and "be a man".

POWER—campers want to achieve, but let it be at their level. Having put forth effort, they should then have some feelings of success and mastery.

SECURITY—realize what a sudden change it is for your campers from home to camp: new faces, and so many more people than at home, no city conveniences, sharing one's "bedroom" with several others, strange night noises, different food, and so on.

All these children are at different stages of development especially with relation to camp activities. Find out the level of ability of each one as soon as you can, and then help to make goals for each individual.

The job of a counsellor is real work

Some people make work out of play and some play out of work. We belong to the second category. We strive to create a *holiday* atmosphere, at the same time realizing the seriousness of our task. Counselling at camp this summer may be your first job. How lucky you are to work in a permissive and sympathetic atmosphere. Your camp director knows that you are serious in your desire to work, but also realizes that there must be something more in it for you. Your education is continuing. This will be a growing-up experience because you will have to put your job first and your personal problems second. It will be harder to work with some than others, but you can't always choose your cabin-mate or trip-mate, and so you will learn to get along with all kinds of people.

There is dignity in having a job at a summer camp. More money can be made (and spent) waitressing at a lodge or doing highway construction. But counselling has an important social meaning—you get the feeling that you are needed by others, that you are playing an important role in the lives of others. You are not just a leader, you are a *counsellor,* and in this you have an advantage over the camper's parents in your opportunity to help him develop.

Even in the South Seas where we say that no one has to work, this is really a fantasy because a woman there judges the worth of a man by, for instance, his skill as a fisherman.

You will be chosen for staff because of your *individual attributes.* Set your standards and goals and stick by them. Your contribution will be the greater if it is different from others on the staff. We are growing fortunate in Canada these days because we have young people not only from pioneer Canadian stock but also from other countries. If your cultural background is different, you can make a fine contribution by enriching various programmes with stories, songs, dances and costumes. You have an important job which is going to influence every child with whom you come in contact. It is wonderful to read about the influence young people are having abroad through C.U.S.O. and the Peace Corps. This is for a very few, and no more important than the tremendous job to be done in our camps this summer.

It takes many qualities and skills to make a good counsellor. It would be an asset to be a Master of Social Work or a trained psychologist, and perhaps as a result of your camping experience with children and people in general, you might enter one of these fields in your higher education. In the meantime you are not a "pro", so when you run into difficult situations, treat the individual as a human being, show him you really care, and listen to his problems. So much can be accomplished by talking things out to a sympathetic listener. You too will find opportunities to talk with your colleagues and supervisors, and do some personal planning for the future. If you can be receptive to others—reach out—share—give of yourself—this is what will make for a successful summer. And when you sit down to evaluate it, you will find that mutual sympathy and generosity of spirit make up the secret of true happiness.

The counsellor's job is a demanding one. It can't be taken lightly, but the rewards are there. You'll see them in the smiling face of a camper, the comradeship of your fellow staff, and the warm handshake of your camp director which will mean "Thanks. Well done!"

RELAY RACE

This story has been reprinted from the personal notes of Taylor Statten. One of his cherished responsibilities was a daily story-for-thought in the form of a Meditation. The boys at Camp Ahmek in Algonquin Park would gather round him quietly and listen as he began . . . .

One evening at the early turn of the century I was in the locker room preparing to go on the gym floor when the fellow who had the locker next to mine came in. I was glad to see him. He was a member of our famous relay team and I wanted to hear about the big race in Buffalo held on the previous Saturday night. The sporting page of the Monday morning paper had featured it but now I could get it first hand.

George said "You know I was more than anxious that we should win the race. I not only wanted to help bring the piece of silverware back to Canada, but when they told me that I had been chosen to run the last relay, I was determined that we should win. I wondered who would run the last relay for the United States and when I read in the paper that it was to be the mighty Bonhog, I got cold shivers up and down my spine because I knew that Bonhog could run those 2 laps in that Buffalo Armories a trifle over a second faster than I, provided he was feeling fit.

The first thing I did when we reached the dressing room in Buffalo was to look up Bonhog and then he said 'I never felt better. I think that tonight I am going to beat my previous times.'

"I then knew that I could finish ahead of Bonhog only if the third relay runner gave me at least a second head start." I sat there fascinated while George told me about the races. He said "The gong sounded in the dressing room and both teams went up to the track. The Canadian team entered the arena first and were given a good round of applause, but when the United States team came on the floor the greeting was tumultous.

"They all moved over to the starting post to receive instructions and soon the first pair of runners took their positions on the track. The Canadian was given a silk Lion Ensign and the United States runner a silk Stars and Stripes. They were to run two laps and pass their flags on to the second pair of relay runners.

"The Starter called on your mark—get set, and cracked his pistol and they were off. They ran neck and neck around the bend and kept together down the back stretch but as they rounded the far end our Canadian began to force his way ahead and a cheer went up from the group of Toronto and Hamilton fans who had gone over to Buffalo on the special train.

Cont'd on next page . . .

I kept yelling 'Go it old man, go it. A little more steam. That's what I need to win this race'.

"Down the stretch they came, the United States runner still trailing by a narrow margin, but our Canadian was little more than holding his lead. 'I'll need more than that to beat Bonhog.' As they went down the back stretch the United States runner put on a sprint. This brought that Buffalo crowd to their feet in a cheering frenzy, but it did not last long and as the runners came down the stretch our second runner for Canada got his flag a split second before the United States runner grasped his and away they tore. As they rounded the bend the United States runner seemed to be closing in. From the cheering it was evident that he was gaining on our Canadian but as they neared the end of the back stretch the noise gradually subsided. The gap between the two runners slowly widened as they passed down the home stretch for the first lap I was tense with excitement. I was yelling 'Atta boy, atta boy, keep going that's what I need. Just a little more, a little more and we have it in the bag.'

"Around the bend, into the back stretch with our Canadian steadily increasing the lead and our Canadian contingent shouting their heads off. I could see that we now had the second I needed, but could we hold it.

"Out stepped the third pair of runners and as our big Canadian took his place again I got the cold shivers. This was the young runner who less than a week ago, here in this dressing room told me he was a *natural* runner who didn't need much training and that he was going up to the drug store to have an ice cream soda. His parting shot was, 'I can beat the legs off you without training'. Now he was to have his first big race in senior company.

There he crouched, in perfect form, alert, with outstretched arm, he grasped the Canadian flag and off he went, running like a deer. The United States runner got his flag and was away after him. Could our big Canadian hold that lead. Could he hold it? He was lengthening it. Down the back stretch they went. Our Canadians shouting themselves hoarse, 'nice going, nice going'. 'We now have more than I need, Bonhog can never catch me with a lead like that'. Our Canadian flashed past the starting line on the first lap of the home stretch quickly followed by the United States runner and as I stepped out to get into position to receive the flag on the next lap, suddenly I was aware of a change in the cheering. The shouting from our Canadians was weakening, that from the Buffalo crowd increasing and as I straightened up and gazed across to the other side of the track I could see that our big Canadian's pace was slackening. The United States runner was digging in. Our big fellow was beginning to wobble. The United States runner was closing the gap. The cheering was louder and louder. Our runners feet seemed to be getting mixed up, now Buffalo was raising the roof. The Canadian made a desperate effort as the other man came abreast of him and then amidst a mighty outburst from that vast crowd the little United States runner passed our big Canadian. When it came to my turn to run the last relay, Bonhog had the Stars and Stripes and was away before me. Although I ran in the best time I ever made on that Buffalo track, what was the use."

The Race had been lost in the 3rd relay. George was highly wrought up over that race and I couldn't get it out of my mind. After I got into bed that night I kept thinking about it. Suddenly I recalled an address I had heard recently in which the speaker said that our leaders undergo a complete change every 7 years.

I know that I must have a new set of finger nails in less than seven years. They keep growing and I keep filing them down. I don't know how long it takes to have a new set.

My hair keeps growing. The barber keeps cutting it. I don't know how long it takes to get a new head of hair.

After a sun bath and a hot shower, a vigorous rub will remove a very thin layer of outer skin. I don't know how long it takes to get a new hide.

They say that within 7 years every bone, muscle, brain cell, in fact, every part of our body is completely changed. If that is true isn't life like a long relay race.

At birth we are given a name to carry instead of a flag and at the end of each 7 year period we pass that name on to the next relay runner. I then said to myself, "Is there any relay that seems more important than the others. Back in these early days of my work with boys we did not know much about the importance of the early childhood year. We did, however, have statistics to prove that the period between 14 and 21, the third relay period was the time when most of the great life decisions were made. We could produce charts showing that the high point in the curve of religious conversions was between 14 and 16 years of age. That the great majority of vocational decisions as well as matrimonial choices were made in the late teens. I then said to myself if I can get a group of teen age boys to be still and do some serious thinking I shall try to help them picture for themselves that fellow who is going to run their next relay.

Can you see him waiting there on your 21st birthday eager to carry that name you are about to pass on? How he would appreciate a little head start!

What are you going to give him?

Will his be that sad lament of my friend George. "Oh you 3rd relay runner why didn't you train? Why did you waste so much precious time? What chance have I in this race of life. How can I win with such a discouraging handicap?"

No that is not what he will say. Not if you are one of the thousands of Canadian teen age boys who have heard this story of the Relay Race and have decided to go into serious training, who are keeping before them a mental picture of that fourth relay runner. Can't you see him waiting there at 21, bright and alert, full of confidence, ready to say, as you hand your name on. "Thanks a lot. I appreciate what you have done for me. You withstood many a strong temptation and have brought me a set of wholesome habits. I know it has not been easy going. You have stood the test against terrific pressure. That senior matric was a tough grind. The chances are I shall never have to face a more severe test. Now I am away to a good start and I shall do my best to pass this name on to the next relay runner with at least as good a head start as you have given me."

Taylor Statten

Cette histoire a été reimprimée des notes personnelles de Taylor Statten. Une de ses responsabilités chéries était une histoire quotidienne sous forme d'une méditation. Les garçons au Camp Ahmek en "Algonquin Park" se groupaient silencieusement autour de lui et l'écoutaient pendant qu'il commençait à raconter une histoire comme celle-ci. Ici, il compare la frustration du quatrième coureur d'une course de relais qui n'a point d'avantage suivant son troisième à la frustration d'un jeune homme qui a un peu plus de vingt ans. Cet homme doit se charger des défis de la vie après avoir perdu sa jeunesse.

Cross Canada
Water Relay

Continued from page 9

We will end the AGM in Vancouver, October 4, 1986. Regardless — we will have a water bottle that contains water from every part of Canada. We will have a list of participating paddlers which will be mounted in the new Kanawa International Museum, and we will have a collection of canoe memories for the National Offices. Each paddler will receive an inscribed kerchief.

Betty Donaldson
Co-ordinator and Director

There are four general principles of learning that are easily approached through Trials Walking. These principles apply to most human activity, but like all general principles their meaning becomes clearer as we see and experience their operation in specific situations. These principles are:

Practice is necessary to develop and maintain skills. The movements and judgements involved in Trials Walking can be demanding and varied. The only way to get "good" at is is to practice. A little bit of initial practice will usually result in obvious improvements in routine moves. More difficult moves require considerable exploration and practice. A good course will involve a large variety of very different kinds of movement, problems, helping to establish a need to "get in shape" by practicing a variety of skills.

Studying and planning help to solve new problems. Each section is a new and unique problem to be solved. Nothing exactly like it would probably have been encountered before, so it is useful to study it carefully (reconnaissance), and plan some moves in advance. (This is permitted, even encouraged, in Trials Walking. Participants may take as much time as they wish to look over a section by walking along outside the markers).

We learn much about possible difficulties and solutions by watching others. People watching is one of the two most basic and pervasive methods of human learning. In Trials Walking there is no set order to walk the sections, people go when they are ready. If there are any doubts about how to handle a section it is *very* useful to watch others.

We learn about our abilities and how to change them by accepting and thinking about our failures and successes. Analysis of our experience is the other basic and pervasive method of human learning. Anger and frustration are barriers to analysis, and unless people can accept their mistakes they will not learn from them. Likewise, excessive pride of accomplishment can blind us to the reasons for our success and set us up for a series of failures. A good Trials Walking course provides experience of success and failures for everybody.

These four principles of learning apply to just about everything we do, but of course we will not know about them unless we are reflecting or looking for patterns in our experience, and we will not be able to use them to help us to better control our own learning unless we practice using them.

Reflective Recreation involves an awareness beyond the immediate activity. It requires a larger perspective on learning, powers and self. These larger perspectives can be encouraged through timely discussion of the principles outlined here, showing how their application influences Trials Walking performance by pointing out specific examples. These same principles can then be discussed in any other learning situation, whether it be learning to spell, fly airplanes, or carry on a relationship (for example, much of our reading and conversation is a form of "watching others" where we learn how they handle various problems and opportunities).

These four are not the only principles that could be identified, nor are they expressed in any final and authoritative *way*. In doing Reflective Recreation people should feel free to analyze, dig, or construct in whatever way is most useful to developing their own understanding, but they should have some examples of possible ways to do it. For this reason teachers or parents interested in encouraging Reflective Recreation should get involved themselves and provide a commentary on the problems and advances in their own learning.

Casual Practice and Exercise

Trials Walking does not have to be done in a formal course, or even on marked out sections. It can be simply a form of challenge walking where difficult routes are taken instead of the easiest. Jogging and strolling can become more interesting and varied if they are punctuated with occasional deviations to go over or through an obstacle using the feet-only rule.

Try it, have fun, and think about it!

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PICTURE THIS!

We Are Looking To You To Look For A Look At Camping In The 1980's!

Please think about us this summer and as you take your annual photographs around camp try to plan for the Canadian Camping Magazine.

Send us pictures of:

- Sites and Facilities
- Conference Workshops
- Mood and Nature
- Activities and Program
- Staff and Campers

We are ready to use black and white prints and good contrast color prints, slides or negatives.

SUMMER 1986! — A COUNSELLOR'S CHECKLIST *by Sylvia Haynes*

When asked to do an article on leadership I thought,

"Everything has really been said and everything that has been said has been said so well, it's hard to know what to say".

But — here are some thoughts to ask of yourself and to think about as you begin to prepare for the important summer ahead. Take a moment to consider each item in turn.

How did I get into this "leadership thing?" What do I have to give? Do I realize that each one of us has something to share . . . Can I look into my real self and find something very special — that *ONLY* I can give?

Have I, as a leader, read the policy and contract, whether I'm hired or I'm working as a volunteer? Can I buy into that contract?

How do I handle confrontations? Do I, as a leader, think *before* I act. Do I wonder why the camper is behaving that way? Does she come from a family conflict, is there a court case pending — back at home? Perhaps the camper has a low self esteem, perhaps he just can't cope anymore. Can I *stop* before I act . . . and then do whatever is necessary in a caring, loving and thoughtful way.

Can I really work with *any* age group or am I just saying that because I want to be a leader. Few of us can cope with just *any* age group for a long period of time. We all have a special age group with which we feel comfortable — do I know what mine is?

Have I as a leader, taken advantage of the many opportunities there are to learn more . . . from Parks and Recreation, special leadership courses, groups who put on seminars. For instance — would I as a leader know how to cope with a death — either at the camp — or in the life of one of my campers, (i.e. his relative or a friend?) Do I really know enough about the outdoors? games? skills? first aid? supervision? evaluation? communication?

As a leader what kind of model am I? How can I demand that "my campers" be responsible, concerned, caring and loving if I am not that model?

Do I as a leader remember the importance of others? How unique we all are!

As a leader can I use the opportunity to learn from my campers? Can I share their wonder, life and God's gifts?

Can I stand to make mistakes and find out I'm not perfect . . . am I afraid this will shatter my image as a leader?

As a leader — can I work in harmony with others — and if I can't, do I have the self confidence — that I can either talk with the person, or confide in my section head or director — about the problem?

As a leader do I take time to listen to others? As a leader can I take criticism? Can I act fairly?

Do I as a leader know and accept how to be loved and how to love — (I'm very concerned these days about our anxiety about child abuse, that we as leaders don't risk the hugs and touches). Am I willing to risk? Am I willing to share my feelings?

As a leader have I helped my camper "into" camp as well as preparing them for going "out" of camp?

As a leader how do I cope with emergencies? Have I read all the rules and procedures? Do I know *how to do* them?

As a leader have I prepared activities, such as games, singsongs, for *the age group* I will be with? Have I tried them out? Will these "work" with campers who are slower, who have a disability — (we all have some!!). Do I know how to adapt to the situation?

Before I respond to a situation do I carefully analyse and assess it? Is it necessary to make an immediate decision?

Can I define the problem?
Who is involved?
Having identified the problem, what are the feelings of those involved?
Are there any policies to guide the decision?
What has worked in the past?
What is the maturity of the group?
Are they ready and willing to resolve the problem?
Should I defer the decision to someone else?

And after the decision has been made:

Is the problem resolved?
Was it the best decision in light of the solution?
How could the situation have been prevented?

As a leader am I flexible? Have I got myself so well organized that I won't be upset by change, or new ideas?

As a leader do I sometimes forget "THAT GROWING UP CAN BE TOUGH".

As a leader, what is my motivation for an activity? Is it possible that my motivation fails to consider my campers — the real reason for participating in the activity?

As a leader do I care for my campers — so that in turn they will wish to care for each other?

As a leader do I take my campers suggestions seriously?

As a leader, do I ask my campers "what do you think?" and then *listen* and *act* on their comments?

As a leader, do I teach my campers "to fly" and then "set them free?"

As a leader, do I follow the counsel of St. Francis? "Grant that I may not so much seek to be understood as to understand?"

Have I read several if not all of these books?

(1984) "Camp Counsellors Handbook", B. Blackstock/J. Latimer

(1982) "Living, Loving and Learning", Leo Buscaglia

(1982) "Lead on . . . Counsellor", Jack Pearse, Pat Pearse, John Jorgenson, Jane McCutcheon

(1985) "Friendship", Don Posterski

(1984) "Learning Disabilities — Camp Director's Guide on Integration", prepared by Doreen Kronick

(1983) "But Won't Granny Need Her Socks?", Knowles-Reeves, Kendall/Hunt Press (Helping Children with Death)

(1983) "No More Secrets For Me", Oralee Wachter (handling the sensitive matter of sexual abuse)

Everything *has* really been said before but that doesn't count for a thing unless it's been heard, understood and become part of you and your summer as a leader.

"I have to say it to myself or I lose it
I have to remember why I'm doing things or I forget
I have to remind me what's important or it slips away".

Une Check-list du Conseiller

Quand on m'a demandé d'écrire un article au sujet des qualités de chef, j'ai pensé, "Tout est vraiment dit et tout ce qu'on a dit a été si bien dit qu'il est difficile de savoir ce qu'il faut dire." Cependant-voilà des questions pour se demander et pour y réfléchir comme vous commencez les préparations pour l'été important qui vient.

Il est vrai que tout est déjà dit mais cela ne compte pas à moins que tout ne soit entendu, compris et que tout ne soit devenu partie de vos pensées et de votre été comme chef.

"Il faut que je me le dise ou je le perderai
Il faut que je reconnaisse la raison de le faire ou je l'oublierai
Il faut que je me rappelle ce qui est important ou cela m'échappera."

Cindy Herbert/Susan Russell

Canadian Camping Magazine — Prize for Writing Established to Honour

MRS. ANNE NASHMAN OF CAMP WAHANOWIN

Camp Wahanowin and the family of Mrs. Anne Nashman are pleased to establish an annual writing prize to honour her 85th birthday and 34th year in camping. The format is to be a story or article on a camping subject written by a staff member of a Canadian camp.

The sum of the prize is $100.00. An appropriate plaque or trophy will accompany the cash prize.

About Mrs. Anne Nashman

The camp mother at Camp Wahanowin since its inception in 1955 Anne Nashman has just celebrated her 85th birthday and is looking forward to her 32nd camp season on Lake Couchiching.

Best known by campers and staff as Bubby Nash, she was born in Glace Bay, Nova Scotia in 1901, the daughter of an immigrant family who had just arrived in Canada from Romania. Her father worked in the coal mines of Glace Bay for two years before the family moved to Hamilton, Ontario where Anne grew up, moving to Toronto after her marriage in 1919.

Anne Nashman has always been known as an outstanding cook whose skills were recognized publicly at the Summer Hotel she opened in Crystal Beach, Ontario in the 1940's. She also ran a catering service in Toronto for several years. This background of tourist operator and caterer combined with her son Harold's camp experience to form the team that developed Camp Wahanowin. The camp has enjoyed an excellent reputation and a loyal clientele over the years, but the most cherished memory of campers, staff and parents is the outstanding camp cuisine created by Wahanowin's own Bubby Nash. To this day parents call the Wahanowin office for recipes of items their children insist taste better at camp!

Anne's expertise has been passed to Wahanowin's chef of 23 years who developed many of his culinary skills under Bubby Nash's direction. She still combs and braids hair for campers who line up on Visitors Day morning at Bubby Nash's Beauty Salon and continues to be a grandmother figure for campers and staff to see and relate to.

In establishing this prize for outstanding writing on a camp theme in her name, we honour Anne Nashman's contribution to Wahanowin and to the Camping Community with the hope that she will enjoy many more years of camping on Lake Couchiching.

Watch for more information in the fall issue of Canadian Camping Magazine.

Canadian Camping Magazine — Le prix pour l'écriture Etabli pour faire honneur à

Mme Anne Nashman du Camp Wahanowin

Il fait grand plaisir au Camp Wahanowin et à la famille de Mme Anne Nashman d'établir un prix annuel d'écriture pour honnorer son quatre-vingt-cinquième anniversaire et son trente-quatrième année de plein air. Le format sera une histoire ou un article au sujet du plein air écrit par un employé d'un camp canadien.

La somme du prix est $100. Une plaque ou un trophée bien choisi accompagnera le prix en espèces.

Concernant Mme Anne Nashman

La "mère du camp" au Camp Wahanowin depuis son commencement en 1955, Anne Nashman vient de fêter son quatre-vingt-cinquième anniversaire et elle attend avec impatience sa trente-deuxième saison de camping au Lac Couchiching.

Mieux connue par les campeurs et le personnel sous le nom de Bubby Nash, elle est née à Glace Bay, Nouvelle Ecosse en 1901. Elle est la fille d'une famille imigrée qui venait d'arriver au Canada de la Roumanie. Son père travailla dans les mines de charbon de Glace Bay pendant deux ans avant que la famille puisse déménager à Hamilton, Ontario où Anne a grandi. Elle déménagea à Toronto après son mariage en 1919.

On a toujours connu Anne Nashman comme cuisinière exceptionnelle, ses compétences étaient reconnues publiquement au "Summer Hotel" lequel elle a fondé à Crystal Beach, Ontario pendant les années quarante. Elle a aussi dirigé un service de restauration à Toronto pendant plusieurs années. Ces connaissances d'organisatrice touristique et de fournisseur combinées avec l'expérience du plein air de son fils Harold permit le développement du Camp Wahanowin. Au cours des années le camp a tenu une réputation excellente et une clientèle loyale, mais le souvenir le plus chéri des campeurs, du personnel et des parents est la cuisine remarquable crée par Bubby Nash. Jusqu'à ce jour, plusieurs parents ont téléphoné au bureau de Wahanowin pour les recettes des différents plôts que, selon leurs enfants, goûtent meilleurs au Camp.

La compétence d'Anne a été passée au chef de vingt-trois ans de Wahanowin qui a développé beaucoup de son savoir faire sous la direction de Bubby Nash. Elle peigne et tresse toujours les cheveux des campeurs qui se mettent en rang au salon de beauté de Bubby Nash quand leurs parents vont les visiter au camp et elle continue à représenter une grand-mère que les campeurs et le personnel peuvent visiter et auprès de quelle ils peuvent se reconforter.

En établissant le prix pour l'écriture exceptionnelle au sujet du plein air, nous faisons honneur à la contribution d'Anne Nashman à Wahanowin, et au monde du plein air dans l'espoir qu'elle trouvera plaisir aux nombreuses années à venir active dans le plein air au Lac Couchiching.

Il y a aura plus d'informations dans l'édition d'automne du Canadian Camping Magazine.

TRIALS WALKING

Trials Walking is a challenge activity that can be made as easy or as difficult as one wishes. It can be used as a form of casual personal exercise or as a formal competition. Very little equipment is needed, it can be done almost anywhere, both mind and body exercised, and most of all it's fun!

History

Trials Walking was developed by the Action Studies Team of the Calgary Board of Education. The Action Studies Team is concerned with personal competence, or how people learn to control and take responsibility for their own actions. The work of this group involves a close examination of personal powers and how they are explored, developed, and maintained. A wide variety of activities and experiences is essential to gain a useful understanding of one's own powers, and the Action Studies Group analyses existing activities and develops new ones for their learning potential.

One of the many activities examined was motorcycle competition known as Observed Trials. Observed Trials was invented by the Scots, the same folk who thought up golf, and there are some general similarities between the activities. Both involve a series of transport problems that are to be solved with the greatest economy of movements. There is one basic rule in each case; in golf the ball is to be moved along only by hitting it with a club; in Observed Trials the rider is allowed to move along only by riding a motorcycle. It would be much easier to carry the golf ball and drop it in each hole, or climb, slog, or crawl through an Observed Trials course without having to bring along a motorcycle. But then there would be little challenge, and people exercise and develop their powers only to the extent that there is some difficulty to be overcome. So, we go through life making things difficult for ourselves and then try to make it look as easy as possible.

Observed Trials involves riding through a series of "sections" or short lengths of very difficult terrain with a minimum of touching the ground with one's feet, without falling over, and without going out of bounds. The obstacles, within sections may be small cliffs, deep mudholes, loose slopes, big logs, or anything but simply riding through the section. "Dabbing" at the ground with a foot for support is assessed one point, but it might be better to put a foot down and take one point than risk falling down or going out of bounds and taking five points. The object is to "clean" the section or ride through it cleanly without penalty points. A Trials course may be made up of 15 - 30 sections spread out over many miles. Each section has its own marshal who observes each rider and records the points — hence the name Observed Trials. Riders have a set time period to complete the course, 4 - 8 hours, depending on its length but it is not a race and individual riders can budget their time between studying the sections, riding, and getting from section to section.

Observed Trials has been described as a combination of motorcycle riding, figure skating, and gynmastics. It requires a tremendous amount of practice to be good at it. However, an investigation of things one might learn from Observed Trials showed it to be one of the most promising and powerful activities yet encountered. It seemed perfect as one of the "Reflective Recreation" activities being promoted by Action Studies. There was one major hitch though — the motorcycle.

Motorcycles are expensive, they take a great deal of time to learn to do well and there are not many easily accessible places suitable for Trials Riding. So, it was reasoned, let's do it without the motorcycle. This is not an unusual transformation. Rallying in sports cars or enduro riding with motorcycles involves navigating from point to point within given time restrictions. Orienteering is basically a foot version of the same thing. Why not have a foot version of Observed Trials — Trials Walking!

Trials Walking

Trials Walking involves moving over obstacles or difficult ground without taking weight on any part of the body but the feet. Penalty points are assessed for using hands, resting or falling on a knee, elbow, or any other part of the body but the feet, or for going out of bounds.

Trials Walking sections can be set up over any ground that would be difficult to walk on without losing one's balance, or any terrain that might cause one to want to hold on, slide along, crawl, or roll to get over. Section boundaries are marked like downhill ski slalom courses or shipping channels with marker buoys. A colour code is used, in this case red on the right, blue on the left. Setting up a good Trials Walking section requires imagination. A healthy sense of humour is also helpful.

Marking a section is done with pins, poles, or ribbons — depending on what sort of boundary is needed. The purpose of marking is to direct movement within certain boundaries so that people must negotiate the obstacle and not just go around it. Since the only requirement is to pass with the red markers on one's right and the blue on one's left, the route in between can be quite varied.

Having many possible routes is part of the challenge. Sometimes however, the open spaces between markers make for alternate routes that are too obvious and easy, so sometimes line markers are used.

Sometimes there is a need to restrict or carefully judge body position in relation to a marker, and ground markers won't do. In this case marker poles are used.

Trials Walking courses can be set up over either natural or manufactured obstacles. Courses can be set up inside using saw-horses, furniture, garbage cans, or gymnasium equipment—anything that will be a challenge to walk over, under, or through.

Courses may include as many sections as seem appropriate, and each section can be as close or as far from the others as time and stamina permit. Sections should be long enough to contain several different problems, but not so long that they are difficult to study or observe.

People age four and up get the idea quickly and courses can be designed with different physical capabilities in mind. A good course will involve a wide variety of movement and planning problems. Anyone, including fairly young children can design challenging sections after they have walked a few—and one's understanding of the activity and its possibilities is greatly increased through designing sections.

Equipment

Red and blue survey flagging or ribbon is cheap, readily available, and is a durable and effective marking material. Long spikes wrapped with a short length of ribbon, giving two loose ends, make effective ground level markers. Spikes can also be used to pin ribbons in place as a line marker. Care should be taken to drive spikes in far enough or position them so that they are not a hazard should someone take an uncontrolled fall.

Masking tape can be used to hold down ribbon when courses are set up inside, or over obstacles like old car bodies.

Marker poles can be made out of anything safe — which means soft and flexible. Willow wands or other flexible sticks can be used, but should be selectively and carefully taken so as not to have too much impact on the environment. If poles are used frequently, it is perhaps best to invest in a set of polyethylene downhill ski slalom poles, which are already colour coded in red and blue. Polyethylene slalom poles come in eight foot lengths and can be cut in half

for most Trials Walking purposes (an occasional eight footer will be required in advanced courses). Polyethylene poles can be set in soft ground or snow using a steel bar to punch holes. In rock, ice, or hard ground, metal pegs with sockets will be necessary. These can be made up in a friendly local metal shop out of scrap metal strap and tubing.

For your planning, sections of average length seem to require a total of 30 - 40 markers. More or less may be used depending on the situation. Very challenging sections can be marked out using one or two short lines and only a few poles or pins.

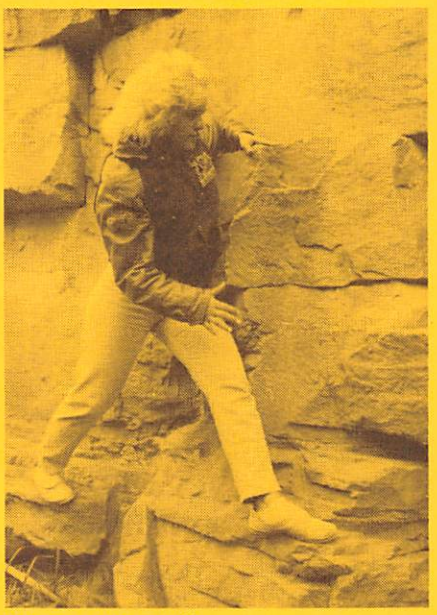
In addition to the boundary markers, it is useful to have a START and FINISH sign for the beginning and ending of each section. The start sign also would carry the section number. Markers for start and finish are usually arranged so that they form clearcut gates.

Other equipment will depend on needs. Score cards and punches will be required for formal competition. If there are many sections, and they are widely separated, maps will be needed.

In designing sections and laying out courses, care should be taken to keep risks of uncontrolled falls to an appropriate level for the age and skill of the participants.

Scoring

Scoring is essential in competition Trials Walking and useful in informal personal exercise to keep track of progress. Basically the scoring is designed to penalize but not prevent the use of handholds, crawling, sliding, or resting against an obstacle. The system of scoring gives a person a choice about whether to take a safe single point or risk taking three or more points by trying to "clean" the section with no penalty points.



"A one point move"

Penalty Points Assessment

1. Point is assessed for each instance of the following:
   - — taking a handhold with one hand
   - — resting or taking weight, without sliding, on any single body part except the feet; such as one hand, knee, shoulder, arm, or hip (taking weight or resting on one's trunk — the bottom, back, chest, or stomach — is assessed three points).
2. Points are assessed for each instance of the following:
   - — taking handholds with both hands
   - — resting or taking weight on two body points, except the feet
3. Points are assessed for the following:
   - — taking weight or resting on one's bottom, back, chest or stomach
   - — taking weight by sliding on any part of the body but the feet or trunk (in case of the feet there are no penalty points, sliding or rolling on any part of the trunk is five points).
4. Points are assessed for the following:
   - — sliding or rolling contact with the trunk (back, chest, stomach or bottom)
   - — touching a marker (pole, line, or pin) with enough pressure to cause it to move
   - — missing a marker or passing it on the wrong side.

The maximum amount of penalty points possible for any section is 5, so for instance two 3 point penalties in the same section would only count as 5.

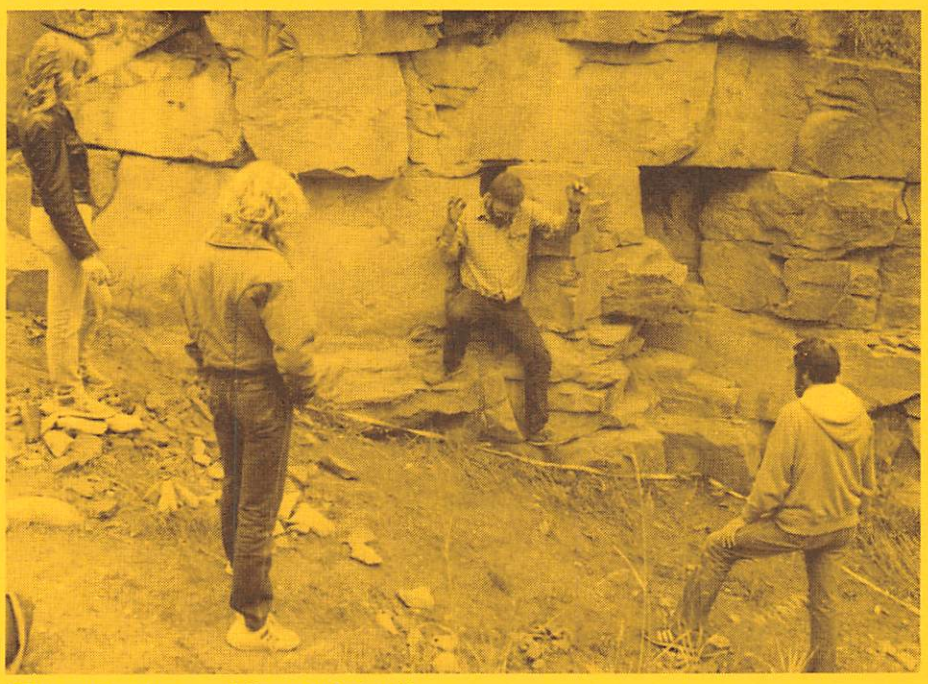
Formal Trials Walking competitions may also have a time limit for the whole course (which may be 20 sections or more), with penalty points assessed for exceeding the time limit. A single competition may involve two or more circuits of the course. For more variety one circuit can be done by walking the sections in reverse order, that is, starting at the finish gate and walking with the blue markers on the right, and the red on the left.

Reflective Recreation

Reflective recreation is a thoughtful approach to activity that is very useful to anyone interested in powers of learning. The personal ability of individuals to direct and control their own learning is the most significant factor in determining character and lifestyle. Too much of contemporary life fragments experience and institutionalizes power so that individuals frequently have little sense of their own abilities and potential.

We learn through experience, but not just in the immediate sense of developing specific skills, for with a little perspective we can also learn about our own processes of learning and how to direct and control them. Learning to do things is only a beginning, learning how to know how to do things is another step towards understanding and control of one's own actions. This broader understanding does not come with experience alone. It comes with reflection on experience. Experience is necessary — the more of it and the greater the variety the better, but it is our analysis of experience that develops wisdom.

Which brings us back to Trials Walking. Some activities have more obvious *general* learning potential than others, that is, in some activities it is easier to see the learning and some of the principles that govern it. Trials Walking is such an activity.



"The same section — a different technique"

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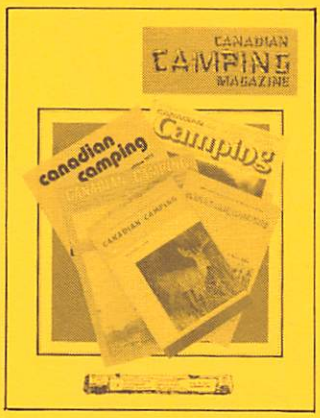

COVER

The cover photo features the five previous mastheads of the Canadian Camping Magazine.

LA COUVERTURE

La couverture met en vedette les cinq têtes de mât du "Canadian Camping Magazine" depuis son origine.